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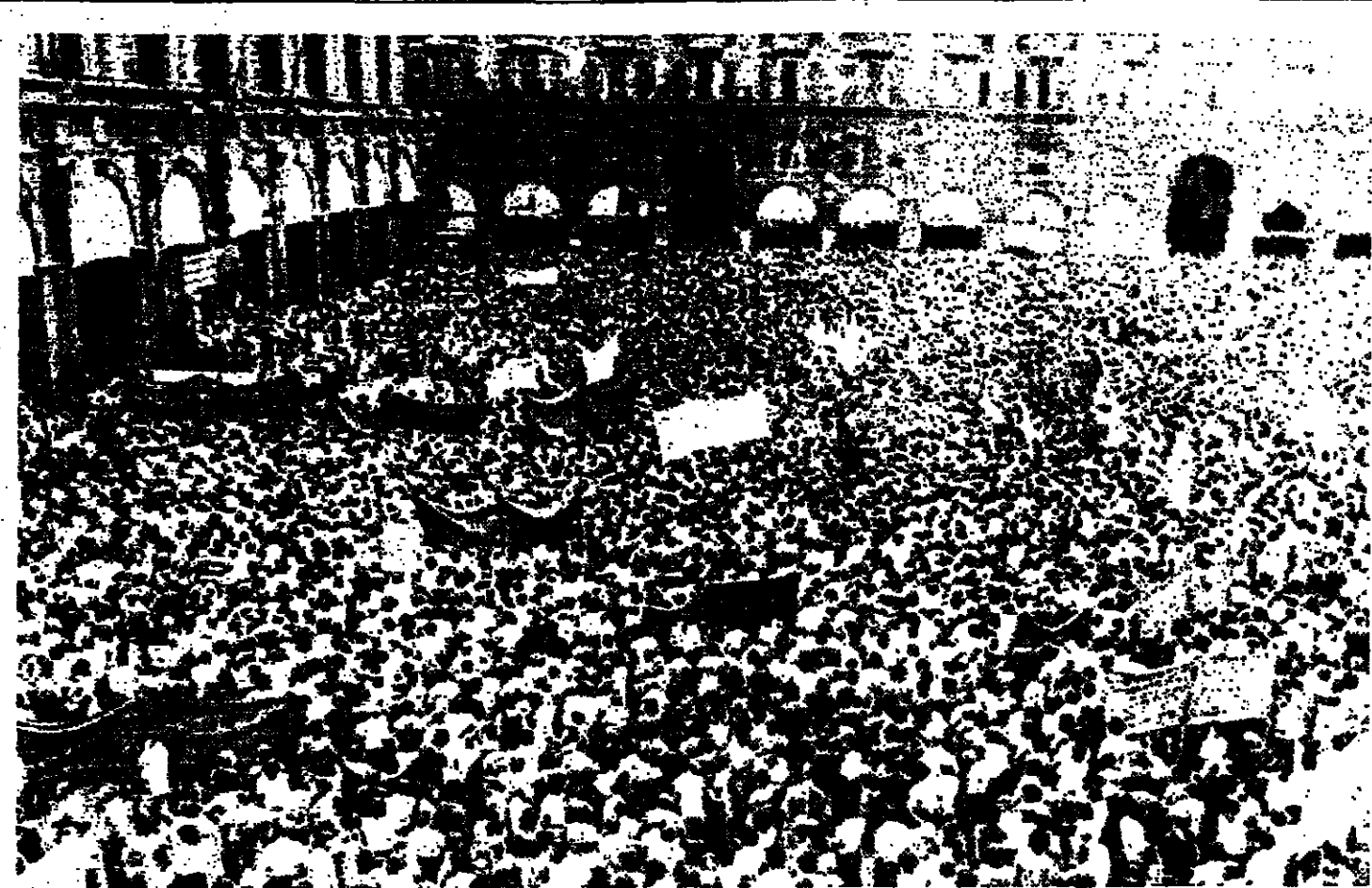
Italians Protest Bombing Entire Nation Joins in Strike

From Agency Dispatches
BOLOGNA, Aug. 4 — Millions of Italians stopped work today and thousands poured into city squares in a display of national outrage over the killing of 76 people in the bombing of the Bologna train station here by what authorities say was a terrorist from the Red Army Faction.

Bologna police today put the official death toll at 76, reducing it from the 84 reported yesterday. The authorities said it had been difficult to make an accurate count because of the condition of some bodies. At least 188 people were injured, and 100,000 people were in the city today.

Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga, responding to questions today as Parliament began a special session on terrorism, said one or more bombs had been used in the explosion, but he did not say how many.

Anti-terrorist police, suspecting the bombers were neo-fascists, launched a nationwide sweep and arrested an unspecified number of rightists into custody for questioning. They searched the homes of neo-fascist sympathizers in 20 cities, looking for clues to Saturday's explosion.



A crowd of 100,000 yesterday in Bologna protesting the rail station bombing that killed 76 persons.

Two-Hour Strike
Investigators were studying reports that two youths left a suitcase with the second-class waiting room of Bologna station minutes before the explosion. They also were looking for a theory that terrorists might have used the train to transport the bomb in.

The explosion stopped the train at 10:25 a.m. The national labor federation called a two-hour general strike today in protest of Saturday's explosion, and union officials reported almost 100 percent of Italian workers honored it. Factories were silent. Trains and buses came to a halt.

In Bologna, a Communist stronghold, nearly 100,000 people filled the largest square of the city today, waving red banners as they listened to politicians and union leaders denounce the bombing. "No more bombs! No more shootings! No more deaths!" many chanted.

In Milan, 150 convicts at San Vittore prison volunteered to donate blood on behalf of the people wounded in the explosion. Many tourists gave blood after appeals by health authorities.

The rightist Italian Social Movement, Italy's fourth largest political party, condemned the bombing. It called for martial law and institution of the death penalty for convicted terrorists.

Mr. Cossiga, a Christian Democrat, likened the Bologna explosion to World War II atrocities. "The aberrant logic of extermination recalls the tragedies caused by Nazi-Fascist barbarism," he said.

Conflicting Claims
On Saturday, a caller claimed the neo-fascist Armed Revolutionary Nuclei claimed responsibility for the attack, saying it was to avenge the indictment two hours earlier of eight rightists for the bombing of a train near Bologna six years ago.

But as the extent of the attack became known, anonymous telephone callers denied that the group, which became prominent two years ago with a series of bombings and four murders, was responsible for the massacre.

News organizations continued to receive telephone calls from self-proclaimed terrorist groups claiming or denying responsibility for the blast, but police were skeptical of any calls made so long after the explosion.

Police bomb experts said the explosion that brought the station waiting room and restaurant crashing down on travelers was probably caused by a 55-pound mixture of dynamite and explosive chemicals.

Small metal fragments recovered from the scene almost certainly came from a timing device, they said.

At the scene of the blast a steady stream of memorial wreaths and bundles of flowers continued to arrive today from around the nation, prompting police to barricade a special section of the area in front of the station to hold the memorials.

The Interior Ministry set up a fund of about \$125,000 to aid the injured victims and help the families of the dead to deal with immediate expenses.

Officials at the federal prison in Omsk, N.Y., have begun force-feeding some Iranian detainees, weakened to a "life-threatening situation" by a prolonged hunger strike, a prison spokeswoman said today. A liquid mixture of carbohydrates, proteins and electrolytes is being administered four times daily to 40 men, a spokeswoman said.

Of the 172 Iranian men being held in the prison while federal immigration authorities consider deportation, all but about 20 have refused regular meals. But others have been taking sugar and water and are not as critically weak as the 40 being given the dietary supplement, she said.

Allegations of police mistreatment of the 193 Iranians, who were arrested during a demonstration last month in Washington, touched off a series of protests in Iran, where many demanded that the threatened trial of the 52 American hostages begin immediately.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has decreed that the fate of the hostages, who today began their 10th month in captivity, is in the hands of the Islamic Majlis (parliament). About 200 U.S. congressmen recently wrote to the Majlis speaker, Mr. Rafsanjani, asking that the issue be given top priority.

Angry Majlis Speaker Delays Hostage Debate

From Agency Dispatches
TEHRAN, Aug. 4 — The speaker of Iran's Majlis, in angry reaction to the detention of Iranian demonstrators in the United States, declared today that the parliamentary debate on the American hostages is being postponed.

Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani added that preparations for their trial as spies must begin soon.

President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr called on the 193 detained Iranians to resist deportation by U.S. authorities "so that they have to drag you into the planes" if necessary.

Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh accused the United States of "the most barbaric attacks" against imprisoned Iranian students and asked UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to investigate the situation.

Identities Provided
Today, 46 of the Iranians finally gave their identities to authorities to avoid deportation. John Russell, a Justice Department spokesman in Washington, said the Immigration and Naturalization Service will not deport any who disclose their identities and are found to be legally in the United States.

U.S. immigration authorities said deportation hearings could begin within a week for the 172 men, along with 20 Iranian women demonstrators held in a New York City federal detention center. One other man is hospitalized in Washington.

The Iranians were arrested in Washington July 27 when their demonstration in support of Ayatollah Khomeini's regime turned into a violent confrontation with the United States.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Attacks in Lebanon Intimidate Newsmen

By Joseph Fitchett
The escalating threat of censorship by violence, Western media started disclosing the story of Syrian intimidation.

The violence and intimidation can be traced, diplomats and journalists say, to Syria, where President Hafez al-Assad and his brother, Col. Rifat Assad, commander of the regime's praetorian guard, have proclaimed that they will strike anywhere to crush critics. The recent murder in Paris of Salah Eddin al-Bitar, a prominent Syrian opponent, fits into this all-out international war.

The naked threat in Beirut is unprecedented. "I've known Beirut for 20 years as a reporter, and for the first time I think it's getting too unhealthy to work here," a correspondent said.

For decades, reporting from Beirut provided an ear for the West and a safety valve for Arab regimes and their rivals. Politically active local journalists occasionally were assassinated, and foreign reporters risked deportation for offending powerful Arab regimes. But correspondents felt physically secure, even during the wild killing in Lebanon's civil war in 1975-76.

This immunity has vanished. "Some radical Middle Eastern regimes — such as Syria, Iraq, Libya or Iran — have shown they are ready to ignore any international conventions and strike anywhere against criticism," a veteran correspondent said, adding: "And with the Arab press in Beirut silenced since the civil war, the foreign press has taken its place as the source of embarrassing news for these regimes."

Because of tight, widespread censorship, the public in this part of the world often learns about developments in this region from Western reporting relayed by Arabic-language broadcasts. Reporters are therefore sensitive to local audiences.

A veteran British correspondent is as proud of his local following as of his readership at home: "A significant detail that may sound like mere verbiage to a subeditor from Beirut can be dynamite in Amman," he said, referring to the Damascus neighborhood that is the nerve center of the Syrian regime.

As a result, these are nervous times for journalists in Syrian-controlled Beirut. The only form of censorship is terror.

Advised to Leave
"Several prominent journalists were followed yesterday at intervals by a group of men in a blue Datsun," a local newspaper reported last Thursday. "Inquiries were made to the authorities, who advised the journalists to leave the country, and they left on afternoon flights."

But into clear language, this laconic news item meant that Syrian officials had advised An-Nahar's top management to leave Lebanon. Their return to Beirut has now been negotiated indirectly with Damascus officials, sources said today, but the episode was never reported in An-Nahar.

The news item appeared in Le Reveil, a paper published in Christian-controlled east Beirut and theoretically out of reach of Syrian reprisals. But Lebanese Christian leaders, who also control a powerful radio capable of transmitting in Arabic into Syria, censor any really damaging reports about Syrian developments because the Christians need political support from the Damascus regime.

For foreign correspondents working in west Beirut, where Syrian peacekeeping forces are their nominal protection, tension has built up steadily in recent months as Syrian violence escalated against the extremist Muslim Brotherhood. In June, Col. Assad threatened to "declare a hundred wars, destroy 1,000 lairs and make a million martyrs to track down our foes. We know where they are in Syria, in the Arab world and internationally."

Later that month, Reuters correspondent Bernd Debusmann was (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Afghan Leaders Try To Form Coalition

By Michael T. Kaufman
NEW DELHI, Aug. 4 (NYT) — Soviet-installed leaders of Afghanistan are trying to establish a coalition government for which Afghan and non-Afghan figures would be permitted to replace the members of a once-dominant leftist faction that is being purged.

However, these maneuvers — designed to raise the credibility and public acceptance of Afghanistan's Soviet-backed regime — have already attracted defections and mutinies from an already stricken army where a declining so-called Khalq (People's) faction still retains the loyalty of many officers.

For the last week there have been widespread reports, conveyed through a variety of Western diplomatic channels, that Afghan Army units in several parts of the country have bolted and appeared in rebel forces to have joined with rebels.

General diplomats reported strong defections from Soviet troops were being helicopter to suppress a mutiny among the 14th Afghan Airborne Division, garrisoned in Kabul.

The Kabul-based diplomats, who themselves highly circumscribed their access to first-hand information, based their reports on several days of highly intensified air activity in the direction of Ghazni, a city by at least a portion of the ops quartered in the town, south of Kabul.

Change of Commander
Both diplomatic and Afghan sources reported that the trouble in the garrison erupted after commanding officer was replaced.

China's Airline Begins Purge To Streamline
PEKING, Aug. 4 (Reuters) — The Chinese airline CAAC, which still uses the abacus and hand-written chits for passenger reservations, has started a major purge in an effort to modernize operations and make it a paying concern, informed sources said today.

The sources said that the purge was aimed primarily at air officers who had been running the airline for years, but who had failed to keep up with the jet age.

An editorial in the People's Daily today strongly criticized the airline — the Civil Aviation Administration of China — as "inefficient, backward, and inefficient" and "lowered the country's prestige in foreign air travel."



Babrak Karmal

regime in April, 1978, and brought the Taraki to power.

While Mr. Karmal is trying to root out the remnants of those loyal to his predecessors, he is once again seeking to broaden the base of his government in an effort to gain some measure of popular support.

According to recent Afghan officials here from Kabul, Mr. Karmal has appointed Gul Mohammad Kohistan, the deputy chief of Khad, the Afghan secret police, to recruit nonpartisans and non-leftists for the National Fatherland Front. Some of those invited to join this body have fled to India here instead.

Libyans in Beirut Promote Story of Gift to President

By Loren Jenkins
BEIRUT, Aug. 4 (WP) — Libyan officials here are promoting a story that their government sent President Carter a \$500,000 gift through his brother, Billy, whose ties to the Libyans have been under investigation by the Justice Department.

The story was offered to several newspapers in the Lebanese capital during the weekend by official Libyan sources, according to well-informed Lebanese. It was printed yesterday on the front page of a minor daily, Ash Sharq, a pro-Syrian paper, which attributed it to an unnamed correspondent in Libya.

The controversy surrounding the president's brother began July 14, when Billy Carter registered with the Justice Department as a foreign agent and acknowledged having received \$220,000 from the Libyan government.

Further disclosures about the extent of White House involvement with Billy Carter's dealings with the Libyans and the Justice Department have prompted a Senate inquiry.

The Ash Sharq story gave neither the date of the alleged present's being sent, nor beyond listing its worth, its exact nature. The paper offered no confirmation that the present was ever received by President Carter.

(A White House spokesman said the president had received "no gifts from Libya, either directly or indirectly." The president's knowledge of the gift has not been offered any such gift.)

The newspaper quoted Ahmed Tabibi, identified as a senior civil servant in Libya's Foreign Relations Department in Tripoli, as the source for the revelation.

"As Arabs we honor our guests and give them presents," Mr. Tabibi was quoted as saying. "We gave gifts to all the members of the [Billy] Carter family, including President Jimmy Carter. The gift [to the president], worth \$500,000, was sent with his brother."

"We actually have given these gifts to Billy Carter as a friend of the Libyan nation with whom we (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Israel Arrests 2 In Photos' Theft

TEL AVIV, Aug. 4 (Reuters) — Security forces today arrested two soldiers in connection with the theft from a military base of a large number of aerial photographs of Israel and Arab countries, military sources said.

Some of the photographs, stolen as negatives, were recovered last week; they were in the possession of an Arab who was driving from Jerusalem to Bethlehem, where he lives.

The sources said the photographs, marked top secret, were taken in June. The two detainees are an officer in the reserves and a soldier in the Israeli Army.

Missing Russian Called Possible Defector to U.S.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 4 (UPI) — Soviet Embassy officials here reported a Soviet diplomat missing with his wife and two children, prompting unconfirmed reports from diplomatic and government officials that they have defected to the United States.

The Jamaican Foreign Ministry did not confirm the reports, announcing only that it had been informed by Soviet officials that Second Secretary Alexei Leshchouk and his family have been missing since July 7.

U.S. Embassy spokesmen refused to comment on the possibility the diplomat has defected to the United States. They said they had no record of issuing entry visas to anyone of that name.

Soviet officials reportedly told the Foreign Ministry that passports belonging to the diplomat and his family are being held at the Soviet Embassy.

Reported IRS Guidelines Leave Room for Cheating

By Timothy S. Robinson
WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (WP) — U.S. taxpayers can cheat the government routinely out of thousands of dollars each year on their personal tax returns and get caught but still not be criminally prosecuted, according to confidential Internal Revenue Service guidelines.

The guidelines, obtained by the New York-based National Law Journal and reprinted yesterday in its weekly edition, mark the first time the IRS has spelled out specific dollar amounts below which it usually does not recommend the filing of criminal charges against cheaters.

Before the issuance of the new guidelines last month, the IRS had only informal policies about the types of criminal cases it would recommend be filed. The guidelines set the threshold for prosecution much higher, however, and have the effect of wiping out scores of ongoing tax investigations, according to a government tax official.

For example, a married taxpayer with two children who claims the standard deduction could earn more than \$20,000 a year and file no return at all in most instances without risking a criminal prosecution, according to the new standards.

An IRS spokesman refused to comment on the guidelines' accuracy, but said if the material's release proved harmful to IRS enforcement efforts, "obviously we would have to consider" changing any existing guidelines. A tax enforcement source independently confirmed the material's veracity.

The IRS spokesman, Leon Levine, also warned taxpayers that individual guidelines might not tell the whole story about IRS enforcement policies and could be taken out of context.

Tax officials noted that the guidelines pertain only to criminal cases and are not applicable to IRS civil tax enforcement policies. Civil cases can carry penalties as high as 50 percent and make up the bulk of the IRS enforcement effort.

The guidelines obtained by the National Law Journal instruct IRS agents to:

- Recommend felony prosecution in the most easily proven tax fraud cases only if they involve underpayments averaging at least \$2,500 a year in each of three successive years.
- Recommend felony prosecution in more complex evasion schemes only if the total amount of unpaid taxes is at least \$10,000, including at least \$3,000 for any single year. In these types of cases, investigators check unusually large expenditures or create a "net worth" picture of an individual and compare it to the tax return.
- Recommend felony prosecutions for willful failure to file or for filing a false return only if the average yearly unpaid tax involved is at least \$2,500 over a three-year period.

There are exceptions, of course, to the guidelines; they come into play when the taxpayer commits "flagrant or repetitious conduct" that might warrant criminal sanctions no matter what amount is involved.

The exceptions include allowing recommendations for the prosecution of taxpayers who "seriously attempt" to conceal their fraud by creating documents or bribing witnesses, taxpayers who use a scheme that could spotlight a loophole for other tax cheats, and cases almost certain to result in conviction. But the guidelines make it clear that the exceptions are to be applied only in a "limited number of situations."

The guidelines are part of the IRS Law Enforcement Manual, known in the agency as "LEM material." The highly-secret LEM data falls within the estimated 5 percent of the IRS enforcement code withheld from the public.

Employees who use the material are aware of its confidentiality, an IRS official said, and it is tightly restricted even within the agency. "We investigate all unauthorized disclosures of LEM material," said Mr. Levine. "We view any unauthorized disclosure seriously."

IRS Focus Questioned
WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UPI) — The IRS once used its investigative techniques to send big-time drug dealers and mobsters to jail, but now seems more interested in going after ordinary citizens, a Senate subcommittee says.

The Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, in a report released yesterday, said it is "difficult and sometimes impossible" for law enforcement agencies to get information from the IRS about drug traffickers and other criminals.

The report urged Congress to amend the Tax Reform Act of 1976 to give law enforcement agencies "easier access" to IRS information. The subcommittee chairman, Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., said: "Tax enforcement focus is almost exclusively on ordinary citizens in voluntary compliance. Meanwhile, the organized criminal who does not even bother to file a return has the last laugh — all the way to the bank."

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Georgian Details 1978 Libyan Trip

State Senator Says Billy Carter Sought Lion's Share of Oil Fees

AMERICUS, Ga., Aug. 4 (UPI) — A state senator from Georgia who accompanied Billy Carter to Libya in 1978 said yesterday the president's brother laid claim to 40 percent of any profits flowing from Arab oil deals in which his consortium was involved — but that no money had been made in the schemes.

State Sen. Floyd Hudgins also said in an interview that Billy Carter had showed him what appeared to be a State Department cable giving a favorable account of their trip to Tripoli. He said he did not get a good look at the document and did not know whether it was the confidential cable the White House last week admitted the president sent to his younger brother.

Billy Carter today refused to comment on his reported hopes to make an oil deal with Libya, and he cursed when asked about Sen. Hudgins' statement that he had demanded 40 percent of any fees for helping Libya market oil in the United States.

President Carter was to submit 18,000 words of new information today — and parts of his personal journal — to the Senate subcommittee investigating his brother's dealings with Libya, the White House said. Press secretary Jody Powell said the president "will provide the actual text of his personal daily notes that is a part of his personal matter" and that the report would answer "all but the most highly partisan criticism" of the controversy. The president planned to answer questions about the report at a televised news conference tonight.

Computer Printout

The Senate panel today opened hearings into the connection between Billy Carter and the government in Tripoli. But its schedule calls for no investigative matters to be discussed until after the Democratic National Convention next week.

Commenting yesterday on his dealings with Billy Carter, Sen.

Hudgins said: "We were in the room there at the Best Western Motel, and Billy had what looked to me like a computer printout. He said, 'Do ya'll want to know what you did on the Libyan trip? It's damn accurate.'"

Sen. Hudgins said, "I saw the tail end of whatever was there," recalling that the part he read apparently dealt with a security guard's report on shepherding the Carter party out of Libya. "I didn't see any marks from the president."

In the confidential cable released Friday, the president had scrawled a marginal note to his brother, commending him for "a good job under the 'dry' circumstances" in Libya.

Sen. Hudgins said he did not think Billy Carter was using government cables to impress business contacts, but that the president's brother did command a 40-percent cut of the profits from any deal.

"He was to get 40 percent and I was to get 12 1/2 percent," Sen. Hudgins said. He added that Randy Coleman, Billy Carter's friend and assistant, also was to have received 12 1/2 percent and that Tom Jordan, an Atlanta developer who introduced the Libyans to Billy Carter, was to get 25 percent. He said he did not recall how the rest of any prospective commissions were to be split.

"It never was to go any further than talking about it," said Sen. Hudgins.

He added that a consortium that Billy Carter formed last year had not made any money from Libyan dealings. "I think what he was doing [in revealing the cable] was letting us know we were scrutinized over there and that we got a good report," said Sen. Hudgins.

Yesterday, Billy Carter told reporters he had never used his family name to promote business ties or sought profits from his Libyan friendships. He laughed when told of Sen. Hudgins' comments. "Well, Floyd's a big fella and this is close to home. So I won't say Floyd's full of it."

The president's brother declined comment on how big his share of the profits from any oil deals would have been, referring those questions to Mr. Jordan. He also refused to say what he did with \$220,000 in loans from the Libyans that he reported when he registered last month as a business agent for a foreign government.

Sen. Hudgins said that during the 1978 trip, at a reception for Billy Carter at the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli, a Libyan official mentioned eight C-130 transport planes the United States refused to deliver because of Libya's friendliness toward terrorists. Sen. Hudgins said the party of Georgians later discussed how much in commissions could be made from delivery of the planes.

Billy Carter said today he never gave the Libyans the idea he could convince the White House to deliver planes. "I told the Justice Department it was untrue," he said.

Sen. Hudgins also said tension developed at a dinner hosted by Ahmed Shanati, Libya's foreign liaison chief. He said the host attacked the United States and then invited his guests to speak. The Americans sat silently for about three minutes before Billy Carter led them out.

Billy Carter's trip to Libya may not have been as "dry" — as free of liquor — as the president thought. The San Diego Union reported yesterday.

Sen. Hudgins told the newspaper that during the trip, "I carried the two big canvas bags, sort of like duffel bags, everywhere we went in Libya. They were filled with vodka for Billy." Sen. Hudgins said the visit ended when the duffel bags were empty.

He said some Libyan officials sipped vodka and fruit juice during talks with Billy Carter. "You'd be surprised how much that truth serum does," observed the senator. "Arabs don't drink much, you know."

Eritrean Rebels Said To Expect Gas Attack

PORT SUDAN, Aug. 4 (Reuters) — Eritrean guerrillas are making crude gas masks in preparation for a new Ethiopian government offensive in which they expect a lethal nerve gas to be used, according to travelers reaching this Red Sea port from Eritrea.

One of the travelers said that guerrillas in the bases he visited in northern Eritrea last week were manufacturing the masks from rubber and plastic tubes filled with charcoal. Goggles were being made from used X-ray film, he added. Guerrilla leaders have said that at least 50 Soviet experts in chemical warfare had arrived in Eritrea earlier this year with shipments of nerve gas and other chemicals.



Fireman hoses down film cans after a fire in a Paris suburb destroyed prints of old movies.

Fire Destroys French Cache of Old Films

PARIS, Aug. 4 (ITT) — Prints of several thousand old movies collected by Henri Langlois, the film curator, went up in smoke yesterday in a fire at a warehouse where he had stored part of the French Cinematheque's vast collection.

No masterpieces or unique copies perished, according to initial estimates, but the loss was put at \$2.5 million by a Cinematheque official. The damage apparently was mainly to prints of early U.S. movies. Flames shot several hundred feet

in the air, witnesses said, as the warehouse burned in a Paris suburb, Pontet. The warehouse — in concrete, without any electricity, to prevent the risk of a short-circuit — had been rented by the Cinematheque under the name World Union of Cinema Museums. Fire officials said that the fire appeared to have been accidental but that an investigation would be needed to determine the cause.

The fire touched off public concern about the problem — still unsolved three years after Langlois' death — about the safety of the vast stock of films, many of them rare prints of masterpieces, which he collected in his lifetime and left to the Cinematheque, where he was curator for 15 years.

Langlois developed a mania for secrecy about his collection's whereabouts after an episode in which the French government tried to gain possession of his films, and he scattered his collection to hiding places around Paris to prevent a new seizure attempt.

He had 250 caches, some of them known only to himself and one other person, the newspaper Le Monde said today. In choosing his hideaways, he often preferred secrecy to security.

For the same motives, he resisted depositing his films in special blockhouses constructed by the French government for preserving films, especially volatile nitrate-based prints.

After Langlois' death, the Cinematheque he founded began transferring some of its rarest movies to the French government archives. But his complicated storage system, reflecting his suspicion of French cultural authorities, has delayed the process, and only a fraction of the Cinematheque's valuable items have been moved.

Hostage Debate Is Delayed In Reaction to Detentions

(Continued from Page 1) anti-Khomeini counterdemonstrators and policemen. Disorderly conduct charges against the detained Iranians have been dismissed.

Meanwhile, a plea from Pope John Paul II that Iranian Catholics be allowed to live in peace and practice their religion brought an angry response from Ayatollah Khomeini, who accused the pontiff of ignoring the alleged brutal treatment of the demonstrators by U.S. authorities.

He asked Greek Catholic Archbishop Hilarion Capudji, who delivered the letter: "Do you know what America and the American police are doing right now to our students? Do you know that our youngsters are being kept unconscious under lock and key with broken ribs?"

The outcry over the Washington arrests overshadowed the continu-

ing deadlock over the appointment of an Iranian premier after the president's nominee, Deputy Interior Minister Mostafa Mir-Salim, ran into parliamentary opposition last weekend.

Mr. Bani-Sadr has proposed that a seven-man committee examine potential candidates and agree on one, but the clergy-dominated Islamic Republican Party, which controls the Majlis, appeared today to oppose this idea.

One of the men he once considered for the post, Adm. Ahmad Madani, the former naval commander, was accused in parliament today of having had links with the former shah and of being an "obstinate supporter of the United States."

The accusations were contained in a report by a parliamentary committee that had been examining his credentials as a member of the Majlis.

Israel Lets Press See Jail Where Palestinians Held

By William Claiborne

MITZPEH RAMON, Israel, Aug. 4 (WP) — Presenting foreign journalists a rare glimpse of life inside a maximum-security penitentiary for Palestinian terrorists, Israeli authorities opened up the controversial Nafsa Prison deep in the Negev Desert yesterday — and said afterward that they had demonstrated that conditions there are as humane as anywhere.

For two weeks, human rights activists and the families of Arab prisoners at Nafsa have been staging demonstrations to their charges that the inmates have been living in subhuman conditions.

The protesters charged that the prisoners in the Negev Desert facility have been locked in suffocating "hot boxes," beaten, tortured and deprived of work opportunities because they are Arabs. A lawyer for the inmates said that Nafsa must have been designed by "somebody with a sick mind."

Twenty days ago, the Nafsa inmates went on a hunger strike, and two of them died from pneumonia after they were forced through a tube inserted in their mouths. The deaths sparked a new round of hunger strikes by Palestinian inmates throughout Israel's prisons, and demands by foreign journalists to be allowed inside Nafsa to see conditions for themselves.

Guided Tour

When permission was finally given, about two dozen of them arrived at the remote site on the edge of the Negev desert yesterday for a carefully controlled guided tour of the facility.

From both the inmates and the prison authorities, there was a measure of public relations theater. A stern-looking police general who is in charge of Israel's prison services warned the reporters that under no circumstances would they be allowed to speak with any of the 47 Arab security prisoners still there.

"We didn't bring you here to enable them to voice their political opinions to the world. There are enough people outside doing that well," said Haim Levy, the prison

commissioner. "I remind you, these prisoners have blood on their hands," he added.

But a few minutes later, an obliging guard put a ladder against the side of a cell block and let reporters climb to the roof to look down into a barred-wire-covered exercise yard. There, about 15 inmates seemed to be well-prepared for the arrival of their camera-laden visitors.

Jabir Mahmoud Jaroub, who is serving a life sentence for killing three Israeli soldiers in an ambush 10 years ago in the Gaza Strip, raised a clenched fist and began a speech in commendable English.

"Where is Haim Levy, the man in charge of all the prisons?" Jaroub shouted, as the television cameras whirled and Mr. Levy and other prison officials scurried about trying to steer the reporters in a different direction.

Mr. Levy quickly led the reporters back down the ladder and into the cell block to view the conditions of the prison, which was opened May 3 to house 76 Palestinian prisoners accused of major crimes.

Mr. Levy said that instead of suffering in 100-degree-plus heat in the cells, as the protesters had charged, the prisoners enjoyed ventilated comfort from an air duct system designed by the Technion in Haifa, Israel's most prestigious institute of technology.

Indeed, when the steel doors were finally opened, each 10-foot-by-20-foot cell contained eight inmates — wrapped in woolen blankets as they napped in comfortably cool temperature, despite the oppressive desert heat outside.

But the rooms are windowless and are sealed with a solid steel door, prompting the inmates to demand barred doors so they can communicate with other prisoners in the two small cell blocks.

To the complaint that inmates are locked in their cells 23 hours a day, Mr. Levy responded that Arab security offenders throughout the prison system have refused jobs in the workshops because they do not want to contribute to Israel's economy. Of Israel's total prison population of 6,000, about 2,850 are Arab security offenders.

"Any one of these men who wants to work will be transferred to a prison with a workshop," Mr. Levy said.

But inmates shouted to reporters through small peepholes in the cell doors that they would continue their hunger strike, in which they are refusing solid food but taking a milk, sugar and egg portion twice a day. Prison officials said they can subsist indefinitely on that diet.

Terrorism Curbs News

(Continued from Page 1)

warned, with Mafia-style techniques of intimidation, that his coverage of Syrian developments could endanger him. Employees of the official Syrian national news agency phoned his office to warn that "the spontaneous anger of the Syrian masses is becoming uncontrollable" and, on another occasion, to ask for his photograph.

In June, as he emerged with two friends from a party at the home of a BBC correspondent, a gunman opened fire on him, wounding him twice.

Several weeks later, the same BBC correspondent, Tim Llewellyn, broke the story of a grenade attack on President Assad at the Damascus airport. The British embassy in Damascus was then told by Syrian sources that gunmen in Beirut were looking for Mr. Llewellyn.

Subsequently, Western media were cautious in reporting a massacre at a Syrian desert prison that apparently was the regime's reprisal for the grenade attack on Mr. Assad. Several hundred political detainees, mostly members of the Muslim Brotherhood, were tricked into thinking that they had been released from Tadmor Prison in the desert north of Damascus. Then they were gunned down by helicopters as they fled through the sand, according to Western diplomats quoting embassy reports from Damascus.

Reports of the massacre gradually filtered out via the Syrian grapevine and embassies, and Western media are gradually adjusting to the need for sources outside Beirut to follow developments in Syria.

Correction

An article in the Aug. 2-3 editions of the International Herald Tribune said that the World Bank had given India \$4.8 billion in subsidized loans last year, or 40 percent of the total of such money dispensed by the bank. India's share was 40 percent, as stated, amounting to \$1.54 billion last year. The \$4.8 billion is India's projected total for the next three years, out of \$12 billion expected to be available.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Food Rationing Reported in Polish City

BONN, Aug. 4 (UPI) — Polish officials, hard pressed to meet the demands of striking workers for more meat, have had to ration food in the southern city of Czestochowa and strip shops of their supplies, a leading Polish dissident reported yesterday.

"There's no end in sight," said Jacek Kuron in an interview with the West German news magazine Der Spiegel. He predicted that the strike which was precipitated by an increase in the price of meat July 1, would continue throughout the summer and gather strength in the fall. He said that 68 factories had been hit so far.

Mr. Kuron said that the government had set the pattern for future strikes by meeting worker demands by improving factory canteen food. However, they have had to strip shops in the city of meat to fill the canteens, he added.

Similar promises to meet workers demands for better canteen fare led to food rationing in Czestochowa, Mr. Kuron said.

Guns Reportedly Smuggled to Pacific Rebels

PORT VILA, Vanuatu, Aug. 4 (AP) — A U.S. yacht from Hawaii smuggled automatic weapons for the rebels on Pacific island of Espirit Santo, a senior British military officer said today.

The officer said that he believed the weapons brought by the unnamed yacht were World War II U.S. M-1 carbines. He said that the rebels claimed they had enough weapons to arm 600 men.

Vanuatu, the former New Hebrides, became independent last week at 74 years as a joint colony of Britain and France.

The British officer said intelligence sources believe that the guns were sent by the Phoenix Foundation, an organization of U.S. businessmen who have supported Jimmy Stevens, one of the major island rebel leaders.

The foundation has supported his attempts to establish an independent republic on the largest and richest island in the 72-island archipelago. The republic reportedly would be free of taxes and government interference.

Seoul Starts 'Wholesale Arrest of Hooligans'

SEOUL, Aug. 4 (AP) — South Korea's military-dominated government has launched a "wholesale arrest of hooligans" to eliminate social evils and build a "brighter and more equitable society," a government spokesman announced today.

The spokesman for the Special Committee for National Security said it did not disclose how many persons have been arrested, but said that about 7,000 have been picked up during the last three days. The pages of local newspapers carried pictures of jails packed with alleged hooligans.

The spokesman said that the roundup was intended to uproot problems as violence, swindling and narcotics dealing, which said "have plagued our innocent people."

Mozambican President Is Hailed in Salisbury

SALISBURY, Aug. 4 (UPI) — Mozambican President Samora Machel who supplied bases and guns that helped establish black-ruled Zambia arrived here today to a tumultuous welcome from thousands shouting "Viva! Viva!"

At the airport, and later when he cut a ribbon dedicating a boulevard renamed after him, the first head of state to visit Zimbabwe since its independence in April was pressed by blacks thanking him for supporting the war against white minority rule.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe had mobilized thousands of Zambians to welcome Mr. Machel. Edson Zvobgo, publicity secretary for Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front, said yesterday that "anyone who fails to turn out will be considered an enemy of the people."

Begin Aides Deny Reports Of Move for Early Election

JERUSALEM, Aug. 4 (UPI) — Israeli officials said today that Prime Minister Menachem Begin does not intend to resign in order to force early elections. A government spokesman also announced that a reply will be drafted to Egypt's condemnation of the Israeli declaration of sovereignty over all of Jerusalem.

The Israeli Cabinet met after Egyptian President Anwar Sadat again suspended the Palestinian autonomy negotiations, which were to have resumed in Egypt today, and wrote a letter to Mr. Begin to express his displeasure with the action of the Knesset (parliament) in approving the Jerusalem law.

Mr. Begin read the letter to his Cabinet during a 90-minute meeting and appointed a five-member committee, with himself as chairman, to draft a reply to Mr. Sadat, Cabinet Secretary Arye Naor said.

Mr. Naor said Mr. Begin and the Cabinet favor continuing in office until the next scheduled election on Nov. 17, 1981.

Statements yesterday by Mr. Begin and Deputy Prime Minister Simcha Ehrlich led to confusion about whether Mr. Begin planned to resign in October to force elections by May.

Khalkali Says He Deserves A Nobel Prize

BEIRUT, Aug. 4 (UPI) — Iran's saving Islamic judge, Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkali, who has told of ordering hundreds of executions, says that he is a good candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize.

The ayatollah, who boasts of leading a one-man war against corruption, drugs and prostitution, says that he has been recommended for the peace prize by "several prestigious Americans."

The Kuwaiti news agency said today that in an interview on Tehran television last week, the ayatollah said, "My chances are good. I have been nominated, and my name is among the possible candidates."

Several prestigious Americans have told Sweden's King Carl Gustaf that Khalkali deserves the prize more than anyone else.

"My performance is better than all the world's police chiefs put together," Ayatollah Khalkali was quoted as saying.

5 Die in U.S. House Fire

VACAVILLE, Calif., Aug. 4 (AP) — Five members of a Sacramento family, who were taking care of a house for relatives, died of smoke inhalation yesterday when the house burned. A 7-year-old girl was removed safely by her father, who later died.

China Steps Up Tonkin Patrols

HONG KONG, Aug. 4 (UPI) — China has stepped up its naval patrols in the Tonkin Gulf off North Vietnam and is preparing to send a fleet of ships to the area and are prepared to engage in combat with invaders.

The reports followed a threat China that the Soviet Union was invading the former U.S. base in Nam's Cam Ranh Bay as a prelude.

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The FSI's Introductory Basic French Course comes in two parts. Part A provides an introduction to the simpler

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Both courses are shipped to you in handsome library binders.

Shipped from New York via airmail only. Add \$13 postage for Part A. See your nearest FSI office for details.

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مركز الذهب

Democratic Rules Split Widens As Leader of Party Faults Byrd

By Warren Brown

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UPI) — Jim White, the Democratic Party chairman, said yesterday that Senator Byrd, the Senate majority leader, acted thoughtlessly when he called for an open Democratic National Convention.

In the latest salvo in the intraparty war over the open convention issue, Mr. White said that while Mr. Byrd is an expert on Senate rules, he is not an expert on the history of the rules in the development of the party.

On a television interview program, Mr. White said: "I don't believe the senator fully understood the implication of what he suggested."

Mr. Byrd announced Saturday that he opposes a proposed rule to compel delegates to vote for the candidate to whom they were pledged in their state primaries or caucuses. Such a rule would assure a first-ballot victory for President Carter, who won a majority of the 1,331 delegates in those contests. The convention opens next Monday in New York.

President's View
Proponents say opening the convention would unite the party, but Mr. White said yesterday he believes the true purpose of the drive is to "dump Carter."

That opinion apparently is shared by President Carter, who reportedly voiced that belief in a telephone conversation with Edward Bennett Williams, a Washington lawyer who is the chief spokesman for the open-convention advocates.

Mr. Williams, in a separate television interview yesterday, said that he discussed the issue with Mr. Carter on Thursday, and that the president said he believes the open-convention advocates are trying to move him out of office.

Mr. Williams accused Mr. Carter of trying to get the delegates to "vote themselves into slavery."

"I do not understand, I really do not understand why the president and his advisers are so fearful of letting their delegates vote their preference," he said.

At the 1974 Democratic mini-convention in Kansas City, Mr. Williams helped put into the Democratic Party constitution a provision that he said he regards as "a bill of rights — that no delegate to any convention of the Democratic Party should ever be required to vote other than his preference."

Governors Meet
Meanwhile, the issue was in the forefront at the opening of the annual meeting of the National Governors' Association in Denver.

Gov. Hugh Carey of New York, one of the original proponents of the open convention, said when he arrived there last night that he was "not here to start a fight," but still believed it would be wise for President Carter and Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts to release their delegates.

Gov. Carey said he thought there was "a tendency to overkill" on the part of Carter lieutenants battling against the rule change.

In Medford, Mass., Sen. Kennedy said his own survey of delegates shows they will vote in favor of an open rule. "I believe we'll have an open convention and our survey shows that," he said.

Earlier yesterday in Denver, Gov. Richard Lamm, host for the governors' conference, said he also supports an open convention.

"Right now, I think there's every indication that Jimmy Carter wouldn't be our strongest candidate," Gov. Lamm said at a news conference. He added, however, that he would not actively seek support for his position from his Democratic colleagues at the session. Thirty of the 50 governors are Democrats.

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Tass Says U.S. Newsmen Caused Beheadings of Afghan Workers

MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (UPI) — Tass today alleged that Dan Rather, a newsmen for the U.S. television network CBS, was involved in the murder of three Afghan workers last March.

The news agency quoted the Afghan newspaper Hakikate Inki-labe Saur as saying Mr. Rather encouraged a group of Afghan rebels to stone and behead three men they had taken prisoner. Mr. Rather was in Afghanistan in March and filmed Afghan rebels.

Mr. Rather denied the Tass allegations in a statement issued today in New York. "This is completely untrue and without foundation, from first letter to last period," he said. "It is sheer, unadulterated fantasy."

Tass asserted that Mr. Rather's involvement in the murders became known when two former rebels, Mulyavi Mir and Modir Mohammed Gil, turned themselves in to Afghan authorities. Last March, they said, their rebel group raided a village and captured three workers employed at an irrigation project.

"When the captives were taken to the square, an American journalist stepped in," Tass said. "He told the bandits to stone the prisoners and behead them. Americans were filming the entire massacre scene."

U.S. May Hold Oil Reserve To 250,000 Barrels a Day

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (NYT) — The Department of Energy, seeking to criticism from some OPEC members, is considering filling the nation's Strategic Petroleum Reserve at an eventual rate of 250,000 barrels a day, well under the 300,000 barrels a day that could be added under present market conditions, a senior official has disclosed.

But Ruth Davis, the assistant secretary for resource applications, said that while this was an optimum level from an engineering standpoint, the various arms of government had not reached a policy agreement that it should be used.

Saudi Arabia and other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have expressed unhappiness with the strategic reserve, which among other things tend to undermine the leverage of their cartel.

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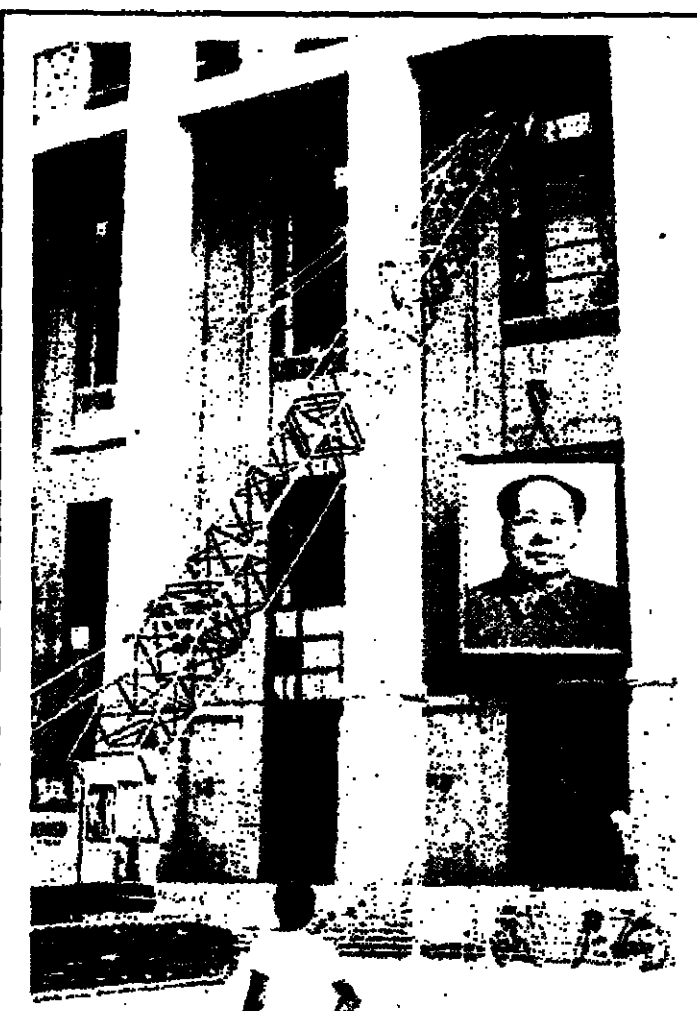
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DEMAOIZATION — A portrait of Mao is removed from a public building in Peking as part of an effort to suppress the personality cult surrounding the late Chinese leader.

Castro and Lopez Portillo Assail U.S. Foreign Policy

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 4 (UPI) — Presidents Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico and Fidel Castro of Cuba called yesterday for the United States to end its economic blockade against Cuba and to withdraw from the Guantanamo Naval Base, the Cuban news agency said.

The two leaders also attacked U.S. policy in El Salvador and called for Israel to return occupied lands taken during the 1967 war, Prensa Latina said. Mr. Lopez Portillo and Mr. Castro signed the communiqué in Havana on the last day of a three-day visit by the Mexican president.

Mr. Lopez Portillo "reiterated the support of the people and government of Mexico in the fight of the Cuban people to obtain the unconditional return of the territory occupied against their will by the Guantanamo Naval Base," said the dispatch, monitored in Mexico City. The base has been occupied by U.S. troops since Mr. Castro toppled former President Fulgencio Batista in 1959.

Policy on El Salvador
The communiqué also called for an end to the U.S. economic blockade against Cuba and an end to alleged U.S. violations of Cuban air space.

In reference to U.S. policy on El Salvador, it demanded "respect of the right of the Salvadoran people to decide their own destiny without foreign intervention."

El Salvador has been wracked by violence between extremists struggling for power. The United States has supported the ruling junta, whose troops are widely accused of repression.

In a reference to Israel, the communiqué called for the "unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 ... [and] recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people."

During a subsequent interview with Prensa Latina, Mr. Lopez Portillo reportedly said the people of Puerto Rico and Belize have a right to choose the government they find most suitable.

The Mexican president left Cuba yesterday for Costa Rica, where he signed a pact with Venezuela guaranteeing oil sales to nine Central American and Caribbean countries.

26 Die in Crash in Brazil
RIO BONITO, Brazil, Aug. 4 (AP) — Twenty-six persons were killed early today in a head-on collision between an intercity bus and a flatbed truck near this town 45 miles (72 kilometers) from Rio de Janeiro, police said. They said that only one person, a woman aboard the bus, survived.

2 Killed in Indian Bus
NEW DELHI, Aug. 4 (AP) — Twenty-two persons were killed and injured today when a bus fell to a creek in Maharashtra state, in western India, the United News of India reported.

Mr. Condon told the newspaper that he needed to place the wedges into the switching points in order to move a hopper truck across the tracks into a siding as part of renovation work on the line. The express was running on a revised schedule the weekend.

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Military Opposition Growing

Bolivian Chief Faces Resistance

By Warren Hoge

LA PAZ, Aug. 4 (NYT) — Gen. Luis Garcia Meza, still laboring to consolidate his seizure of Bolivia's government in the face of peasant and worker resistance and an international economic blockade, is now encountering opposition within the military.

The commander of the army corps in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, the country's second largest city and its economic capital, has refused to accept an order from the general to step aside, and the head of the most feared armored unit in the armed forces has just returned his men to their barracks saying that he is withdrawing "active support" from the coup.

Aware of the disunity in the ranks, Gen. Garcia Meza is replacing military officers he does not trust and reassigning noncommissioned officers in an effort to forestall a counter-coup.

Even before the July 17 takeover that ousted President Lidia Gueiler and prevented Hernan Siles Zuazo, who received the most votes in an election June 29, from succeeding her, there was unhappiness among many of Gen. Garcia Meza's colleagues over his leadership of the military plotting. Some resisted backing coup adventures solely because he was heading them.

Public Scorn
Since the seizure of power, the general has compounded his difficulties within the ranks by posuring as the Bolivian equivalent of the Chilean leader, Augusto Pinochet, an object of hatred in this country, and by provoking increased public scorn for the military with the arbitrary arrests, tortures, attacks on civilians and disappearances of prominent figures that have occurred under his regime.

Most of the roughly 200 government changes in Bolivia's 155-year history have involved one military man evicting another. In this instance, too, his own military represents more of an immediate threat to the growing hard-line officer than do the peasants, labor groups and miners.

The surgical nature of the coup and the subsequent armed suppression of protesters have so far kept opponents off-balance. Miss Gueiler is about to leave the country; Mr. Siles is in hiding; the leader of the nation's labor movement, Juan Lechin Oquendo, is still missing and presumed by many to be dead; and miners have returned to work in large numbers after being subjected to a cutoff of food supplies and threats of aerial bombardment.

La Paz, the two-mile-high Andean capital, has returned to its busy daytime routine, but by night it falls eerily quiet and dark in keeping with a strictly enforced 9 p.m. curfew. People run through the streets as the hour approaches to avoid being out after the legal limit. Afterward, the only sounds are those of scattered gunfire from the hilly poor neighborhoods that are under virtual military occupation.

Little Hostility
Every canvassing of public opinion, including the elections, has shown that the country does not want military rule, but there is little show of hostility toward the rifle-toting young soldiers on street corners.

Opponents are reportedly accumulating weapons and dynamite, and, in one expression of violent protest, coffee vendors gave poisoned blends to four soldiers doing guard duty.

From the start, Gen. Garcia Meza has said his takeover was dictated by the need to put an end to Communist subversion. The assertion is difficult to accept in a country where, unlike some others in Latin America, there have been no leftist terrorist incidents. Communist parties are almost completely ineffectual and business executives do not fear political kidnappings.

The justification has not been accepted by the United States or Bolivia's partners in the Andean Pact — Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. They have condemned the seizure and suspended economic aid to this nation,

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FRONT FOR NATIONAL UNITY

"IN MEMORY OF THE SHAH"

"A horrible regime." That is how The Times of London described the Khomeini clique in a recent editorial. The word "horrible" can only signify the extent of the disgust and distaste felt worldwide towards Khomeini and his band of maniacs who run amok over a terrified nation. But words cannot express the shame of an unprecedented tyranny that dispatched innocent people to the firing squads daily, in order to maintain its momentum of absolute terror and intimidation; to cow an ever regrettful population that overthrew a Nationalist and progressive monarchy, and found itself being ruled by a murderous, regressive and often stateless bunch of outcasts, Mullas and their hired mobs. Most Iranians who supported the Revolution initially, have not only turned in disgust against Khomeini and all that he stands for, but have joined the silent majority in a nostalgic resurgence for the return of the Monarchy to Persia.

They have had time to sift through the propaganda and some of the lies perpetrated by external and internal enemies of the Shah, to evaluate exaggerations and to pinpoint misinformation. They have looked at the actual records of Human Rights violations under the Shah and compared them to the orgy of killing which has become the main instrument of the Khomeini Regime's rule. They read in one of the Khomeini newspapers, Ettelaat, after the Revolution in March 1979, a list compiled of all those reported executed and shot by Savak in the past decade as 283, most of those dying in terrorist Savak shoot-outs. They opened the prisons and found only nine political inmates, as the 3283 others had been released over the last two and a half years of the Shah's reign. The total number being much nearer to the Shah's claims than those of his opponents who had quoted figures of 60,000 to 500,000. The international media and Western leftish-trend circles had loved those latter sums and lapped them up with great enthusiasm.

They searched for instruments and records of torture which had been used by Savak in the period 1971-75, and which had been stopped after a secret inquiry by General Fardoust. They even dug with great difficulty, into the foundations of Evin Prison and finding an underground river, immediately baptised it as the drowning place of thousands of opponents. It was then discovered that it was a Qanat, part of an ancient underground water network designed to bring water to the city. They then produced two Savak "torturers" to confess on television concerning their heinous crimes. They confessed in an appropriate manner, of their Arabian Nights' paganism of cruelty, instants of Savak murder, duty begged the "Imam's" pardon, and surprisingly found themselves in front of a firing squad, contrary to an agreement with the "Imam's" cohorts of a pardon after their confessions. So much for Khomeini's word, which had earlier been given in a solemn promise conveyed to the Imperial Army generals by Mehdi Bazargan, that in return for their neutrality, not a single officer would be harmed, only some would be retired. So much for Khomeini's word, which has on three different occasions granted a general amnesty. Meanwhile, an offstage newspaper of the Islamic Republic Party, Azadegan, berates Bani-Sadr for not advocating "The exertion of force to obtain confessions from plotters." The Islamic Republic, official organ of the Mullas, advocates establishment of prison and labour camps for the regime's opponents. Well they might, for prisons are overflowing and at Qasr and Evin prisons, seventeen inmates are confined to three man cells.

So much was made of the corruption of the Shah's regime, that the Shah himself was purported to have made off with 25 billion dollars. With all the Government, Court and Savak files at their disposal, the Bank Markazi (Central Bank) could not come up with a single substantiated instance of corruption levelled at the Monarch. Meanwhile a red-faced media whitened the Shah's worth down to one or two hundred million dollars. All the while, the super-rich Shah's Empress was selling her jewels at a fraction of their price. In order, no doubt, to service the appearance of those untold billions.

Undoubtedly there was corruption in the Shah's Court and by his family. But corruption is endemic in Iran. Has always been and will sadly always remain in some form or other. But just compare the corruption in the Shah's reign to the orgy of looting and thievery that passes under the Mullas.

About the poor. Khomeini rode the wave of resentment of the poorer classes against the flaunting life-styles of the rich. The Revolution was meant to be for the "Mostazaf" or the underprivileged and poor. Khomeini's glorious tyranny has not only routed the entrepreneurial classes, most of whom have fled the country, but has devastated the once prosperous economy and its industrial base, bankrupted the financial system, made over four million people unemployed in a country which used to employ one million foreign workers in the Shah's last years, and practically destroyed the infrastructure which the previous regime had put together over such a long period. It is a tribute to the last regime's efforts that anything is still working in the turmoil and anarchy of the Mullas' misrule. Meanwhile the poor have become very poor, and inflation is officially running at 70%, and every basic commodity is scarce. Agricultural production, a much-maligned source of abuse against the Shah's Governments, managed in its Monarchic inefficiency to tide Iran over in the first year of the Revolution.

Since then, agricultural imports have nearly quadrupled, while actual consumption has fallen by a third due to the marked lowering of living standards. The Financial Times reported last month that \$630 million (U.S. Dollars) worth of meat imports alone have been contracted by Iran for the coming year. Over two million rural families have descended on urban centres like Tehran, hoping to cash in on Khomeini's "utopian" promises. Seventy thousand of those families form the vanguard of the paid mobs that are called, increasingly reluctantly, to back the "Imam" on the streets.

Khomeini has thus managed to do what no other man could possibly have achieved; the virtual destruction of the sixteenth strongest world economic power in terms of GNP, in less than twenty months. That does not concern him in the least. Rather, it propels him in his goal of pushing Iran and Iranians back, lock, stock and barrel, to the seventh century. The Shah and his father worked hard fifty years to move Iran from the fifteenth into the twentieth century. Khomeini is achieving the reverse in two years. That in itself must be some sort of world record.

The Shah was constantly attacked for his megalomania. He was accused of buying \$18 billion (U.S. Dollars) worth of sophisticated weaponry and to declare himself the "Polisman of the Gulf." He was ridiculed for having great aspirations for his people and his country. He was mocked for wanting to re-establish Persia's long-lost grandeur and he was berated for daring to compare his Nation with the world's most advanced. Most of all, he was increasingly feared from both East and West for going his own way and not towing the Socialist or Capitalist line. His successful military intervention in Dhofar and his quadrupling of oil prices in 1973 were two instances. His constant state of friction both with Washington and Moscow, belied appearances. The spikes were out for him a long time ago.

The Shah's purchases of weaponry in relative terms was no bigger, and even smaller, than Iraq's or Saudi Arabia's, and the strategic necessities much more valid. His declared aim of keeping the oil lanes open and maintaining stability in the Persian Gulf benefited not only Iran's own security needs, but served to secure the free world's vital oil supplies. Since the Shah's fall and the conspiratorial collapse of the powerful Iranian military, the area has become completely destabilised, with Afghanistan being invaded by the Soviets, the future of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf Sheikdoms in doubt, and the radical shift of forces has created a very unstable Middle East situation. It is now necessary for the Americans to repossess their defence postures radically and to maintain a large and expensive carrier task force in the Indian Ocean, in order to secure Western oil supplies. A job that the Shah's Iran was doing without Western participation.

As for the price of oil, the consequent turmoil in international oil markets after the fall of the Shah and the inevitable reduction of Iranian oil exports, has led to a two-fold increase in world oil prices with its subsequently traumatic results on the world recession. And for the Shah's dreams for Iran. He did manage to create a state which was feared by his enemies and courted by friends. A year before the Shah's fall, President Carter had declared in Tehran that the Shah was one of the great men he had met, and that Iran was an "island of stability in a turbulent area."

He had increased per capita income from \$30 (U.S. Dollars) when he assumed the throne in 1941, to \$2600 (U.S. Dollars) by the time of his fall. He had created a thriving economy and laid the groundwork for an all-embracing social security system. He had secured the future based on an industrial foundation, albeit in a rushed and often wasteful manner. The voice of Iran was heard with respect. Counsel and tribute was sought and given by all the mighty. Even the Soviet Union did not abandon the Shah until the last month before his collapse.

But what remains of that once awesome power and prestige? Nothing. What of the economy and general prosperity? Nothing. Where is the bright and hopeful future for Iran and Iranians? Nowhere. What has become of the cultural and national resurgence the country experienced in the later sixties and early seventies? Lost in the fanatical deluge of an alien onslaught which has not only condemned nationalism and derided Persia's very history and brilliant culture and heritage, but is trying to supplant it with a "cultural revolution" that has seen the universities and colleges close and students shot to death in large numbers, segregation imposed between male and female, and women's role and position in society relegated to those of "beggars, thieves and outcasts." Progress has been damned as ungodly and East and West equally derided for their "stupidity" and lack of "moral integrity." Music is declared "satanic," all entertainments banned as corrupting and the press battered into Islamic subservience.

Enough has been written and reported about the mass executions, the torture and arbitrary killing and looting, ethnic genocide, the gruesome methods of Islamic justice and the lunacy of Khomeini's rantings and ravings. But still the pundits fail to set the record straight. Some still rant at the Shah, no doubt in their shame at being so taken in by the mad Mulla from an obscure and bloodstained past. They cannot bring themselves to admit their inexcusable mistakes. By not doing so, they continue to sustain the bloodletting and anarchy in Iran. By not doing so, they doom themselves in the eyes of history. For history has a natural balance, an unfailing knack of crediting those with purpose and obscuring others whose role in life has not been all that it was made out to be. Let not those who played such an instrumental role in the demise of the Shah and his proud Persia, fall victim to history's damnation. Let them speak now for the sanity of a wavering nation, and the salvation of a proud but lost and leaderless Iran. And let the world recognise that Iran without a Monarchy cannot and will not survive as has been amply proven by the dismal failure of this Islamic Republic. If there is to be a semblance of democracy and national freedom, it will have to come through the 1906 Constitution, whose anniversary will be celebrated today in the hearts of millions of frightened Iranians, as they mourn the loss of their King of Kings.

So it was for all this that Mohammad Reza Pahlavi worked thirty eight years. He fought single handed against all odds for his people and his nation. He had once said that there was no pride, no joy in being crowned King of a poor and backward nation. He had won his crusade and transformed his nation, made Iranians proud of themselves. In their pride they had faltered, and the King of Kings chose exile rather than to force a bloodbath or civil war on Iran. He endured the agony, wasted away and died. His last words, hardly audible in the delirium of a fever wracked and wasted body, was that he should some day be laid to rest in his homeland. He often said that he bore no grudge against his compatriots, and he loved Iran too much to see it suffer so. He somehow wished that he could bear all the nation's suffering. From 1941 at the tender age of 21 till his death on Sunday 27th July 1980, he did bear the agonies of an inherently unstable country and its often bloody-minded peoples.

The Shah is dead. Long live Reza II, Shahanshah of Iran.

A march in memory of Mohammad Reza Shah and in support of Reza Shah II will be held on Sunday 10th August 1980 from Speaker's Corner, London at 2:30 p.m.

Botha Offers Modification Of Apartheid

Program Would Aid Internal Black States

By Jack Foisie

JOHANNESBURG (LAT) — In what observers see as a tacit admission that apartheid is not working, Prime Minister Pieter Botha has moved to alter one of South Africa's basic racial policies.

Mr. Botha proposed a seven-point plan for economic and regional development recently at a meeting in Pretoria with the black leaders of the three so-called independent states within South Africa — Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda. The states have been struggling to go it alone economically and politically, but always quietly shored up by the South African government.

None of the three has been recognized as independent by any government other than South Africa's. Mr. Botha's offer of aid indicated that he now recognizes that he can never be viable states on their own.

He presented his regional economic plan as a first step in a grand design for a "constellation" of southern African countries involving South Africa and several internal and adjacent nations ruled by blacks.

Domestic Politics

However, there is no prospect of participation by southern Africa's authentic black states in any regional constellation with South Africa. Rather, black leaders led by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of newly independent Zimbabwe have moved to form a common market aimed at reducing their economic dependence on South Africa.

The anti-government Rand Daily Mail commented in an editorial: "This constellation has got nothing to do with real neighbors or foreign relations of any sort. It is about domestic politics."

Since the National Party, now headed by Mr. Botha, came to power in 1948, it has sought to assemble blacks — who outnumber whites four to one — in rural homelands and separate them from whites except as temporary workers in white areas. In the last 20 years, about 2 million blacks have been forcibly resettled in 10 rural homelands that, like Indian reservations in the United States, are remnants of tribal lands that were once much larger.

In an attempt to demonstrate to a doubting world that separate development of blacks was workable, Pretoria gave a degree of self-government to tribal homelands known as Bantustans; the leaders have usually been hand-picked, conservative tribal chiefs. The next stage in Bantustan development was to give those that wanted it "total independence." Only the three homelands represented at the meeting two weeks ago have accepted the offer so far.

Pragmatic Steps

Mr. Botha's new endeavor has been interpreted by most critics, and some supporters, as another of his pragmatic steps to do away with the more glaring features of apartheid while retaining its core — resistance to one-man, one-vote equality for blacks.

Political observers believe that an economic confederation embracing the tribal homelands would lead eventually to political confederation as well, with a degree of power-sharing but with whites striving to keep the upper hand.

Said the Rand Daily Mail: "It was in fact a meeting to discuss the failure of separate development. The whole reason for that policy was to solve South African race problems by way of independent Bantustans. It has not done so. The problem is still there, larger and more menacing than ever. The word 'constellation' is merely a euphemism: What is really meant is that government policy is starting back from independence to confederation and ultimately to federation."

Meanwhile, racial tensions remain dangerously high. The school boycott initiated by mixed-race students protesting inequality of education has not subsided, and black labor pressure for higher wages and equal opportunity with whites is more aggressive than ever.

Louisiana Closes Waterways After Pollution Widens

SHELL BEACH, La., Aug. 4 (UPI) — Louisiana health officials closed 400 square miles of marshes and waterways to fishing and water sports yesterday because of the spreading contamination from a highly toxic chemical spilled almost two weeks ago.

An area about 10 to 15 miles wide and roughly 40 miles long, east of New Orleans, was affected. The spill of more than 12 tons of pentachlorophenol, or PCP, a wood preservative, occurred July 22 when two ships collided on the Mississippi River Gulf Outlet.

The Coast Guard said the job of vacuuming the PCP from the floor of the shipping channel was nearly completed, but tests of water downstream from the spill site showed a huge increase in PCP contamination.

The Coast Guard coordinator, Capt. Richard Clements, blamed the barge-mounted vacuum cleaner used to suck up PCP and mud from the bottom of the shipping channel for spreading the contamination. "Any time you're moving around, you're going to be stirring stuff up," he said.



AFTER THE MONSOON — Flood victims waded through the swelling waters of the Yamuna River, near New Delhi, heading for a dry area. Floods in India have killed nearly 500 persons and inundated almost 5 million acres of land this season, Indian officials reported.

Prosperous Nigeria Lures U.S. Officials Intent on Improving Relations, Trade

By Pranzy B. Gupta

LAGOS, Aug. 4 (NYT) — It is visiting time in Nigeria and a large number of the arrivals are American businessmen, brought to black Africa's most populous, prosperous and powerful country by the rapidly growing commercial opportunities there.

There is also a steady parade of high-level Carter administration officials, who have come in an effort to improve the somewhat mottled relations with Nigeria, which, after Saudi Arabia, is the biggest supplier of crude oil to the United States. In the last few weeks Vice President Mondale has been here, as was Richard Moose, assistant secretary of state for African Affairs. An earlier visitor was Adm. Stansfield Turner, the CIA director, who was on what American diplomats described privately as a fact-finding tour.

The officials have come here for many of the same reasons as the

businessmen — in the hope that Nigeria will increase trade with the United States and help reduce what might this year be the largest U.S. trade deficit with any country, up to \$13 billion.

Mr. Mondale signed an agreement that provides for increased agricultural and technical exchanges. The Carter administration hopes this will lead to deeper inroads into the Nigerian consumer market by American business.

Twin Crises

The recent visits have also been intended to mend the political relations between Washington and the new civilian administration of President Shehu Shagari, according to Western diplomats and other analysts in Lagos and Washington.

According to Mr. Moose and other officials, the Nigerians are concerned about the American role in attempts to resolve the twin crises of southern Africa — the question of independence for South

West Africa (Namibia) from South Africa, and the question of majority rule in South Africa itself. Nigerian officials believe that the Carter administration has been slow to use influence on the South African government. "Politically the Nigerians are needing us — that we should withdraw American investment from South Africa, that we should put for a full economic blockade," well-placed American officials commented. "Our argument is that economic blockades have never been shown to be effective. Our argument has also taken into account the fact that several neighboring countries are heavily dependent on South Africa economically."

Sanctions

"But on the subject of sanctions the Nigerians are hotter than a pope," he went on, adding, "in response to the countries bordering South Africa: 'They can be — they are not as involved as France's states are.'"

Nigerian officials say privately they are worried by the prospect of a victory by Ronald Reagan in November. Already influential foreign policy makers here are assessing what a Reagan victory might mean to Nigerian-American relations. These relations could conceivably suffer, in the view of Western diplomats, if Mr. Reagan is elected and does not act forcefully with regard to South-West Africa.

Mr. Mondale spent a lot of time assuring Alex Ekwueme, vice president of Nigeria, and other officials that American policy toward Africa would not change significantly if Mr. Carter is defeated. Still, as a high American official put it, if the Nigerians are convinced that American resolve on South-West Africa and South Africa is slackening, "then they will have any compunctions about using the oil weapon."

Cyprus Denies Role in Death of Turkish Attaché

NICOSIA, Aug. 4 (AP) — Cyprus strongly denied today Turkish allegations that Greek Cypriots were involved in the killing of a Turkish diplomat and his 14-year-old daughter in Athens last week.

Responsibility for the slaying, embassy attaché Galip Ozmen, and his daughter last Wednesday was claimed by a group calling itself the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia.

A Cypriot government spokesman declared that a Turkish charge of Greek Cypriot complicity in the slayings was a "completely baseless allegation within the framework of a systematic Turkish slanderous campaign against Greek Cypriots in order to provide a pretext for possible new questionable operations."

Turkish and Cypriot leaders have frequently threatened further action against the government of Cyprus to counter alleged Greek Cypriot support of Turkish terrorist activities. Turkey invaded and occupied nearly half Cyprus in 1974, and many Greek Cypriots fear Turkey may extend its occupation.

Russia Warns U.S. Not to Give Asylum to Soviet Boy, Sister

MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (AP) — Soviet officials have warned the U.S. State Department that there may be "far-reaching consequences" if a 12-year-old Russian boy and his teen-age sister, now in the United States, do not return to the Soviet Union with their parents. They reported yesterday.

The boy, Walter Polovchak, was granted temporary political asylum in the United States when his parents, Michael and Anna Polovchak, decided to return to the Ukraine, from which they emigrated in January. Walter told authorities he did not want to go with them. His sister, Natalie, 17, has her own visa and apparently is planning to remain in the United States.

Tass said the granting of asylum to the pair amounts to "officially sanctioned abduction of children from their parents." It added: "The actions of American authorities toward the Polovchak family might have far-reaching consequences, not only for Soviet-American relations, but also for international law and order as a whole."

Officials of the Soviet Embassy in Washington have gone to the State Department and "drawn its attention once again to the fact of gross violence toward the family of Soviet citizens M.L. and A.M. Polovchak," Tass said. It charged that Walter and Natalie "are in the hands of the official authorities actually as hostages."

Tass said the case might lead to a situation in which "no foreign family residing in the United States with under-age children is guaranteed from similar acts of violence."

U.S., Soviet Atom Blasts

HAGFORS, Sweden, Aug. 4 (UPI) — Both the United States and the Soviet Union exploded nuclear devices late last month, the Hagfors Defense Research Observatory said today.

West Germany Feels Burden of Refugees

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, Aug. 4 (NYT) — The arrival of a growing number of Third World refugees seeking asylum in affluent West Germany has led to a controversy pitting cities against states and the opposition parties against the government coalition.

Camps and processing centers are overflowing, placing heavy strains on local authorities and welfare organizations, and, on the courts, which must decide whether a refugee can stay or should be sent home.

In the first six months of 1980 more than 70,000 foreigners asked for asylum, compared with 52,000 in all of 1979. Most of them are coming from Turkey, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Lebanon and Ethiopia.

The heated atmosphere preceding the national elections in October has sharpened the issue, with the opposition Christian Democrats charging Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's coalition government of Social Democrats and Free Democrats of incompetence and excessive leniency.

Frankfurt, who is a Christian Democrat, said his city could no longer take any refugees, and he denied entry to 113 men, women and children from Afghanistan and to 71 from Ethiopia. Frankfurt has carried a special load because of arrivals at its airport, one of the busiest in Western Europe.

The refugees were eventually sent to a Bavarian processing camp, where they spent a cold, rainy night in tents outside the compound before they were admitted. The case caused a vehement debate on whether refugees could be deported on arrival or must be processed according to the law.

Premier Franz Josef Strauss of Bavaria, who as opposition leader is running against Mr. Schmidt for the country's top office, proposed that special judges be posted at border crossings and airports to rule on the fate of arrivals. The suggestion was rejected by the government as inhuman and impractical.

When the West Germans wrote their constitution in 1949, they included a clause stipulating that those fleeing political persecution should be given asylum. Little did the politicians expect that 30 years later economic hardship and political turmoil in the world would create a flow of refugees asking for jobs, for a new chance, for a share in a better life.

"This is like a flood from the poverty-stricken regions of the Third World inundating countries like ours or the United States where prosperity and stability still prevail," said Peter Ulrich, a city official responsible for refugees in West Berlin.

Harald Hollenberg, the head of West Berlin's processing center, said Nazi persecution of Jews made Germans more aware of the importance of guaranteeing asylum to political refugees.

The authors of the constitution doubtless had the Nazi experience in mind. But Mr. Hollenberg and other officials said that all but a handful of today's arrivals are economic, not political, refugees.

Government Response

The government has countered with charges that the opposition is creating hostility against dark-skinned newcomers to win election points. But it has decided to put up some new hurdles, such as visa requirements.

Mayor Walter Wallmann of Frankfurt, who is a Christian Democrat, said his city could no longer take any refugees, and he denied entry to 113 men, women and children from Afghanistan and to 71 from Ethiopia. Frankfurt has carried a special load because of arrivals at its airport, one of the busiest in Western Europe.

Syria Accuses 3 Neighbors of Causing Unrest

DAMASCUS, Aug. 4 (UPI) — Syria accused Jordan, Iraq and Turkey yesterday of provoking unrest in the country on behalf of U.S. interests.

The state-owned Tishrin newspaper said, "U.S. imperialism has surrounded Syria with a belt of hostility and reactionary schemes from the south, east and north in order to extinguish its revolutionary lights."

The newspaper did not name the countries in its front-page editorial, but Syria is bordered on the south by Jordan, on the east by Iraq and on the north by Turkey.

The newspaper also referred to a decree issued July 8 calling for members of the banned Muslim Brotherhood Organization to surrender to authorities within a month or face execution.

The Brotherhood is composed of Sunni Muslim intellectuals who oppose President Hafez Assad's government. Mr. Assad and his chief aides belong to the minority Alawite sect.

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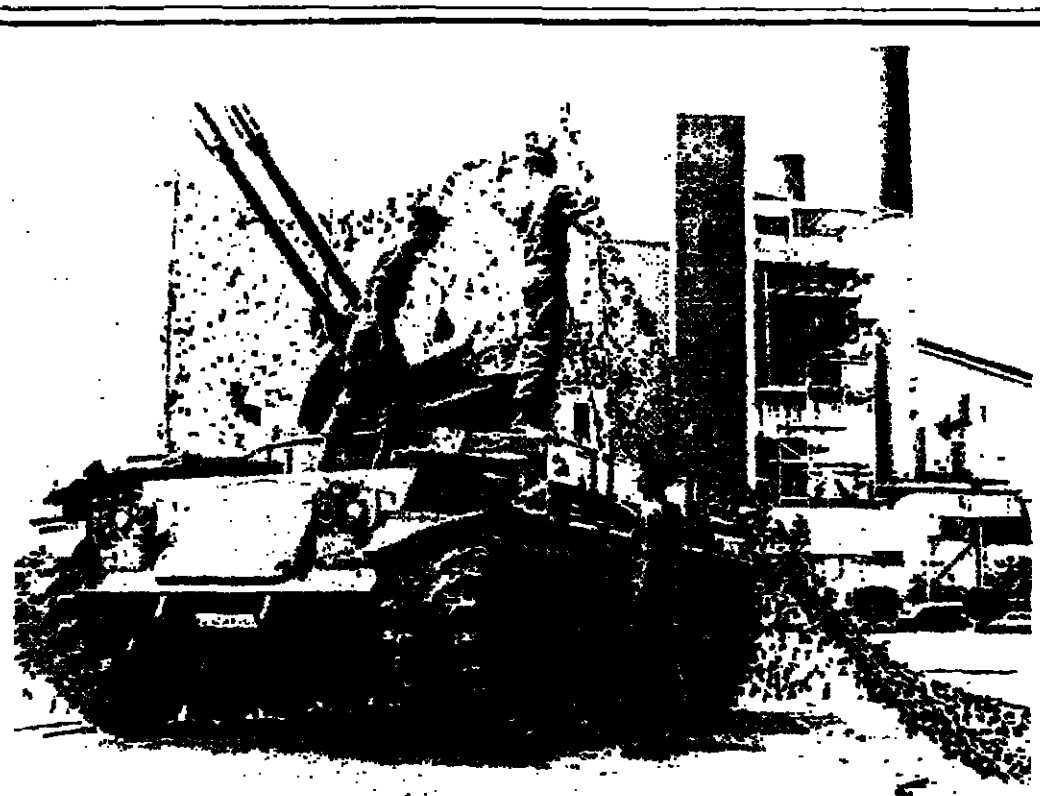
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Assam Protesters Still Blocking Oil

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4 (UPI) — Anti-immigrant demonstrators in Assam state, who have agreed to lift the blockade on their bamboo, timber and jute products, will keep the tap turned off on crude oil supplies, reports said yesterday.

In return for the partial removal of the economic blockade, the Assam state government agreed over the weekend to release some detainees and withdraw some of the measures imposed by security forces. The accord paved the way for a new round of talks with New Delhi on the problem of Bengali immigrants.

However, the agreement did not provide an end to the embargo on 20,000 tons of oil a day from the state, which costs the central government \$3.7 million a day in purchases of imported fuel.



ON ALERT — Thai soldiers camouflage a tank near an electrical generation plant yesterday during Bangkok's first air raid alert since World War II. Thai military spokesmen said the exercise was "for practice only and to test communications equipment," and added that it had no connection with the presence of Vietnamese troops on the Thai-Cambodian border.

TV Case Spurs Debate

British Consider a Press Shield

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Aug. 4 (NYT) — British laws may be changed to give better protection to press sources as a result of a case involving the British Steel Corp. and a commercial television station.

In February, Granada Television produced a program called "The Steel Papers" that was broadcast on Britain's commercial network. Using confidential documents supplied by a source in the company, Granada researchers concluded that the corporation's difficulties were caused by bad management as well as low productivity.

At the time, British Steel was involved in a bitter strike in which it was arguing that only higher productivity could justify higher pay. It brought suit to force Granada to name its source, and it won. Lord Denning, an appellate judge, ruled that Granada had behaved irresponsibly, forfeiting its right to protection. Last Wednesday four law lords, who sit as the last court of appeal, upheld him and gave Granada a week to comply; the judges, all members of the House of Lords, will set out their reasons next month.

The decision has generated a storm among journalists, who have insisted that the public has a right to know as much as possible about British Steel. It is a public corporation with a reputation as a white elephant; it recently announced losses of \$1.3 billion last year — the largest recorded by an industrial enterprise anywhere.

'Damaged Process'

"The House of Lords," said The Times of London in an editorial, "have done more than undermine the work of serious journalists. They have, without good reason, damaged a vital part of the process by which liberty is maintained in the face of exaggerated powers."

Granada immediately announced that it would appeal the decision to the European Court of Human Rights. It refused to say whether it would comply with the order to name its source, but employees at the station said that only one person knew the source's identity and would go to jail before disclosing it.

The penalty for refusal could be a heavy fine or a prison sentence for a senior official at Granada or for members of the board of directors. Newspaper editors take responsibility in similar cases, but there is no precedent in television news.

Few politicians spoke out in support of the decision. One who did was Samuel Silkin, attorney general in the last Labor government. "There are other ways of imparting information," he said, "in which the right to confidentiality is adequately protected and, at the same time, something of public importance can be brought to light."

Company Not Triumphant

Even British Steel seemed far from triumphant. Ian MacGregor, its new chairman, said: "I am very sad about the whole affair. The corporation derives no satisfaction from the judgment because it was an unhappy situation which prompted BSC to take the action which it did."

In the House of Commons, members of both parties expressed apprehension about the effects of the ruling. Greville Janner, a Labor MP who belongs to the journalists' union, said it was "opening the prison gates to journalists." He is trying to win backing for a freedom-of-the-press bill.

In a demonstration of hostility toward the decision, the Commons Select Committee on Wales, which has been investigating the impact of British Steel plant closings there, announced that it had obtained and would soon publish the confidential documents. The committee is immune to restrictions on publication.

U.S. Workers Give Back Gains To Rescue Firms — and Jobs

By Warren Brown

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (WP) — Union workers in some financially strapped corners of U.S. industry, who settled for less than they wanted in recent contract negotiations, now find themselves working for less than they settled for.

In an effort to keep their companies afloat — and keep their jobs — the unions are giving up part of their wage gains, cost-of-living benefits, favored work practices and other items.

An example is the United Rubber Workers local at Uniroyal Inc. In the spring of 1979, the union demanded a 40-percent pay increase over the life of a proposed three-year contract. After 19 weeks of negotiations and a five-and-a-half-week strike, it settled for 27 percent — a settlement that was roundly attacked by the Carter administration as a violation of the administration's voluntary wage guidelines.

But the union is making do with less — a reduction of nearly 13 percent in its contract — for a savings of \$50 million to Uniroyal. The reason: Uniroyal made a persuasive case to the union last June that it had a choice — smaller paychecks or none at all.

Firm in Trouble

The company was in trouble: it lost \$120 million in 1979 and \$12.1 million more in the first quarter of this year. Over the last several years, Uniroyal, now the fourth of the big four tiremakers, also lost about 22,000 workers.

"The company convinced us that it needed financial relief," said John Izzard, union coordinator for the 1979 talks. "So, being a responsible union, we sat down with them and worked something out."

"It's happening all the time," said Kenneth Moffett, deputy director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. "It never used to be like this. I can remember the

days when a labor leader would close a place down, rather than take a step backward. But now many unions have to take that step in order to save jobs."

Because of the relative secrecy surrounding many of the negotiations, the concessions — called "givebacks" by the unions — do not appear to be widespread, a Bureau of Labor Statistics source said. He added that there are no federal reporting procedures for concession agreements.

'All Over the Place'

"They're happening all over the place," insists Mr. Moffett, who added, "You have to be at the bargaining table to see it going on."

The most notable example this year involved the United Auto Workers and Chrysler Corp. In an attempt to steady the financially stumbling automaker, the union reopened its three-year 1979 package — which already contained \$203 million in wage and benefit concessions — and gave back \$243 million more.

In New York City, which was tied up by an 11-day transit strike last April, a major takeaway move, from the view of the transit workers, is under way.

New York's Metropolitan Transit Authority has demanded that 33,000 workers give back 20 minutes time off with pay, beginning Aug. 15. A spokesman said that the productivity giveback could "help the authority realize \$30 million in annual savings" against an annual operating deficit of \$255 million.

Teamster Case

Federal and labor officials are cycling warily the International Brotherhood of Teamsters — the nation's largest union with an estimated 2.3 million members — for the emergence of a potentially explosive case.

The Teamsters' 18-member executive board agreed July 10 to hear trucking industry proposals for renegotiating the union's current three-year contract before it expires in 1982.

Under the National Master Freight Agreement that governs Teamster-trucking industry relations, management has that right in the event of war or any federal action that has "an adverse effect on the financial structure of the trucking industry." Such an action occurred July 1 when President Carter signed a law deregulating trucking.

The law means that many nonunion firms will be able to enter the field and compete against those of us who are unionized," said Curtis Counts, the president of Trucking Management Inc., the trucking industry's negotiating body.

The 1979-1982 Teamsters' contract provides wages of more than \$11 an hour for unionized truckers, coupled with a cost-of-living benefit that could tack on 58 cents an hour in October.

Exactly what kind of relief the industry might seek is unknown at this point. The Teamsters, meanwhile, decline to say anything other than that the union "is engaged in purely exploratory talks" with the trucking representatives.

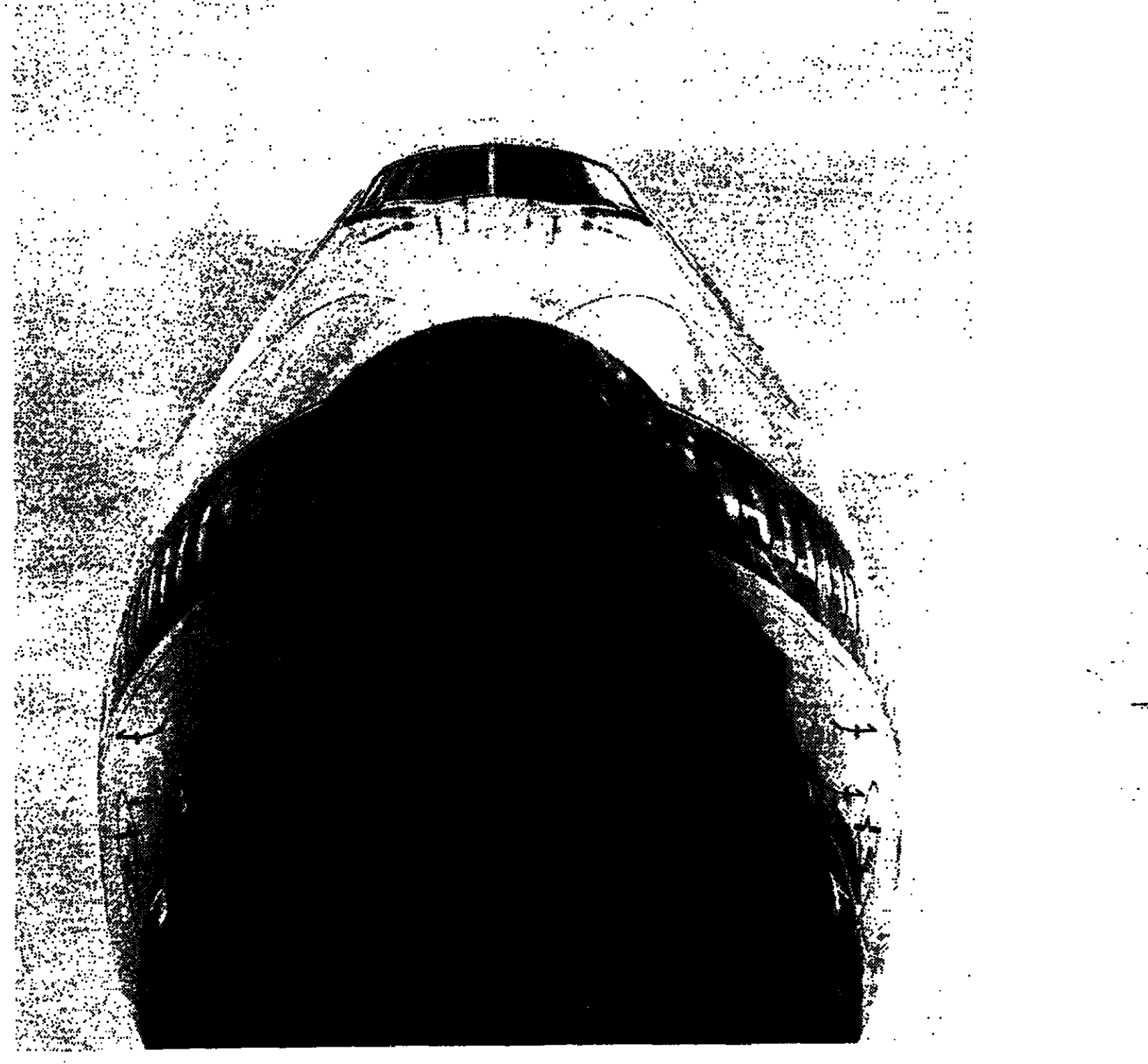
Former Official Fasts In India Rape Protest

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4 (UPI) — A former health minister began a fast yesterday to protest the increasing number of rapes and other acts of violence against women in India.

Raj Narain, 63, health minister in the administration of former Prime Minister Morarji Desai, said his fast was provoked by the government's delay in taking action against police officials accused of raping a pregnant woman in June at Bagpat, about 20 miles southeast of New Delhi.

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The Only Poll That Counts, Etc.

In some public opinion polls conducted and released since the Detroit convention, Ronald Reagan leads President Carter by as much as 28 percentage points. In a presidential campaign, 1 percentage point is believed to represent more than 800,000 individual voters. So, if you wanted to be really discouraging to your friend with the Carter-Mondale bumper sticker, you could point out that 28 percentage points means that Mr. Reagan is leading by about 22.5 million votes.

But as all candidates know, polls change, and today's overwhelming favorite can become November's also-ran. Politics can be a cruel enterprise, something of which the members of the Spiro Agnew Presidential Library Committee do not have to be reminded.

But the problem of handling The Bad Poll remains, and is likely to get more attention this very week. So how can candidates and their official spokesmen answer the inevitable calls after the bad poll?

There are different schools of thought on this:

1. The No Guts-No Glory School.
Ideally, the campaign spokesman using this response should be able simultaneously to swagger and talk semi-coherently with a lighted cigarette in the corner of the mouth: "Hey, if Christopher Columbus had taken a poll, your family would still be planting potatoes and this election would be for the tribal council." A variation can be used for non-Columbus fans: "Thank the Lord that Winston Churchill didn't have George Gallup's (or Lou Harris') phone number in 1940. Any poll would have told Churchill that the Battle of Britain was a loser, that the Germans were sure winners. And that poll would have been wrong, too."

2. Offense Is the Best Defense School.
The person using this tack should be some-

one who looks at least not uncomfortable with a computer printout. What he does is attack the source rather than the substance of the information:

"As anyone can tell you who has had anything to do with elective politics, there is only one word to describe this year and this electorate: volatile. We did not make it this far by developing a strategy for a static electorate, believe me."

"But even more important is the fact that this election is not one national poll like the one in the papers. No, this election is 50 separate statewide 'polls.' And there is only one poll that counts, and our opponent knows it, too, and that is the poll on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November."

"And finally, the sample used in the poll was faulty, the questionnaire was amateur and the telephone is notoriously unreliable at this stage of a campaign."

3. The Grizzled Veteran Approach.

This method is preferred by the older spokesman who has been politically active longer than the reporter has been out of junior high school. The spokesman affects the air of someone who has seen everything, including the Dallas Fair, twice: "Do you remember President Dewey or President Muskie? No, that's unfair, you are too young. But these very same pollsters had both of those men giving their inaugurals."

"Look, kid, I want to save you some embarrassment. This poll was done by the same people who predicted that 'Supertrain' would be the biggest hit on television. Okay? And, of course, you don't have to be reminded that there was a young man from Georgia whom no one had ever heard of until he won, and only then did the pollsters even bother to list him."

Now, of course, everyone's heard of him — and the polls are getting worse ...
THE WASHINGTON POST.



Illusions Buried With Shah

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The lonely funeral of the deposed shah of Iran in Cairo last week, avoided by government leaders who once flocked to do business with him, was a reminder of more than the fragility of personal ties in affairs of state.

Interred alongside him were illusions about the development of nations, which had been growing fantastically until the vision exploded in the Iranian revolution. The shah had many faults and made many mistakes, and if they seemed enormous to other people's it was because sudden oil billions magnified the capacity to err.

Only Iran has had both a large enough population and a proportionately large enough income to support the dream of leaping over centuries of stagnation in only a generation or two. A forced pace of development, beyond human ability to absorb change, seems inevitably to lead to a rule of force, even in countries where capital spouts from the ground and need not be squeezed from the misery of the people. And where new wealth is created rapidly, it seems inevitably to lead to corruption on an intolerable scale.

Only Way Out?

Cheddi Klibi, the Tunisian secretary-general of the Arab League, has observed that economic development cannot successfully go faster than development of the human material on which it must be based — including the development of democratic institutions. Until recently, it was fashionable to believe that, on the contrary, dictatorship was the only way out of ancient poverty. Western nations, he noted, started on the way to democracy and the distribution of political power well before they started to industrialize. They had a human base for the painful adaptations of shifting from traditional to modern societies.

The shah understood technology and the need to end illiteracy, to train people in new skills. But beyond that, he lacked the sense of need to offer people a satisfying place in their new environment.

Two Worlds

His fate stemmed partly from his own strange dual personality, but it also illuminated the dilemma of developing countries everywhere, giving cause for reflection on basic theory of how they can advance. He knew that eventually he would have to share his power if the regime was to survive. But he failed to realize how hard it is to loosen the reins — once they are drawn too tight — without being unseated.

Mohammed Reza Pahlavi grew up in two worlds, a logical, cultivated

Occidental and also a mystical, suspicious Oriental potentate with dreams of ancient grandeur. He could not reconcile them. His greatest influence was his father, Reza, whom he loved and feared, admired and despised of pleasing. He learned quite young to live with wrenching inner conflict. He didn't try to hide it, but to the extent that he ever solved the conflict, it was by showing just one facet at a time, and that was often overlooked.

The way he came to the throne deepened the early contradictions. Old colonial grievances made Reza, an army officer from a poor family who had overthrown the Qajar dynasty, sympathize with Germany, the enemy of Persia's traditional Russian and British enemies.

Resented

To deny Nazi Germany oil and maintain the strategic supply route to the Soviet Union in World War II, the British ousted Reza as shah, putting his 21-year-old son on the throne and dividing the country into British and Soviet occupation zones. As late as the summer of 1978, with the storm of revolution gathering in unmistakable rumbles, the shah told an interviewer darkly that he suspected a Soviet and U.S. (replacing the British) plot to divide the country again.

He resented the overthrow of his father, who died in exile in South Africa, and he gloried in amassing power. A megalomaniac, he once insisted thoughtfully that this description of himself was really inappropriate because he was simply doing what was necessary to get things done in a difficult country.

The shah's ambitions were also due, for dynasty and for nation. He really seemed to think he could make Iran a top industrial power by the end of the century, although it was still half-illiterate, sunk in ancient rural poverty and superstition.

And although he knew well how his father had gained power, he really seemed to feel he was direct heir to the great empire of Xerxes and Darius. To him, his celebration of 2,500 years of rule at Persepolis did not seem pure fantasy. The dynasty myth doubtless explained in part why he refused to acknowledge the corruption and dissolution of his family circle, the scandal that helped unite a fragmented society against him. It partly explains his desperate haste to modernize.

Tinge of Madness

Former Empress Farah has revealed that he kept his cancer secret for six years before the revolution. Some of his ministers say there was always a tinge of madness, but his greatest follies coincided with his

secret race against the certainty of approaching mortality.

It did not show. Handsome and trim, with an athlete's grace, he could be soft-spoken and apparently candid and reasonable or, as easily, imperious, haughty and frightening. Whether he approved the sadistic cruelty of his police, or didn't realize how bad it was, is also unknown. He was neither the monster his enemies claimed nor the enlightened monarch that U.S. presidents and most embarrassing President Carter in Tehran on New Year's, 1978, praised.

Too much money turned mistakes into catastrophes. Iran's strategic position and its oil made its concerns, which the rest of the world would otherwise have ignored, matters of high importance. The shah was both villain and victim.

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The Afghanistan-Is-a-Trap Trap

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Leslie H. Gelb, a former Carter SALT negotiator and New York Times reporter, got back from Moscow recently (HIT, July 21, 22, 23) and said he did not doubt that Soviet officials are in the middle of a single most important deal with the United States. Listening to their discussion of their Afghan adventure, he said, he could have closed his eyes and believed he was back in the Pentagon listening to a debate about Vietnam. "While some officials may see opportunity there, others know it is a trap."

I would like to be persuaded. It would give some comfort just to know that Soviet officials have genuine doubts about the invasion of Afghanistan and particularly about the invasion's harmful fallout on relations with the United States. To imagine that those doubts could actually produce what the U.S. debate over Vietnam produced — a policy reversal — would be positively uplifting.

More evidence is needed, I think, than the fact that the few sophisticated Russians to whom visiting Americans are routinely funneled, and some others, may describe Soviet policy-making in terms familiar to students and practitioners of U.S. policy.

Options

There may well be a canvassing of options, a weighing of costs and benefits and even sharp debate in the policy-forming stage. The face of consensus that the Kremlin likes to show in regard to major decisions can often be a facade. What is known about Brezhnev-era collective leadership does not prepare me to believe that so soon after a major decision, policy-level or policy-savvy Soviet officials would be broad-

casting their misgivings and moaning that the costs are too high — even if they were surprised by the vigor of the U.S. reaction.

More likely to me is that Soviet spokesmen would like to dull U.S. alarm and outrage by invoking a policy-making model with which Americans will feel at ease and by turning U.S. attention to their "problems" and "dilemmas." They want the pluses of their power play but not the minuses. They want Afghanistan — and SALT, too.

When Moscow invaded, it knew that SALT was already in trouble and that it would be in more trouble after the invasion, but it still invaded. This was a stark choice of provocative empire-building over preventive accommodation, and the implications of it are disagreeable to people who prize SALT and sanity. But there they are.

Things Were Rough

Even with the invasion, I would agree with Gelb that the treaty stands on its own feet. SALT may even be more potentially useful: to make the inevitably more intense Soviet-U.S. political competition safer and perhaps less costly. But competition unquestionably will be more intense, and Afghanistan did it. Things were rough but manageable, more or less, until then. Afghanistan was no action-reaction phenomenon; no matter of chicken and egg. It was gratuitous, irresponsible. The Kremlin got greedy. Its professions now of a sharper fear of U.S. designs are difficult to credit.

I doubt that there is any Soviet citizen, except one who is inviting a term in the gulag, who will say seriously that for the Soviet Union Afghanistan is a trap. That is too profound and too dangerous a critique.

Yes, there are unpleasantnesses and difficulties. But these are bearable and will be borne. The Afghan resistance, the Islamic world's protests, Europe's stutters, U.S. sanctions: all this will be endured. Domestic opposition is zero.

Such debate as there is in the Kremlin would appear to me to be merely about ways to minimize the damages and to test the possibility of exploiting Moscow's new power position.

A Mature Power

Soviet officials profess to see an analogy with Vietnam: Just as the Soviet Union pressed North Vietnam to slow its war in South Vietnam and thus made possible the early measures of détente, so now the United States should press the Afghan guerrillas to slow their war against the Babrak regime and thus make possible the later measures. Such, in Soviet eyes, are the responsibilities of a mature great power.

The symmetry is appealing but finally unacceptable. As is clear to a lot more Americans now than then, North Vietnam was invaded by another country. The Afghan guerrillas are trying to reclaim their country from a foreign army. It does not work to compare the North effort to induce the Russians to reduce — somewhat, for a while — their backing for an aggressor client, with the Brezhnev effort to induce the Americans to do what they can to see that a victim of Soviet aggression stops struggling.

Détente has a certain meaning: it involves a degree of Soviet restraint in supporting aggression. It has a different meaning if it involves U.S. restraint in resisting aggression. That is the distinction that the Russians are trying to fudge.

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Copenhagen and the PLO

By now it is no surprise that Palestinians propel their grievances against Israel into the center of every international forum to which they have access. But it remains something of a conundrum that so many other nations let them get away with it. The energies of thousands and the hopes of millions go into the preparation of such events as the UN World Conference of Women, which has just taken place in Copenhagen. These extravaganzas, despite their limitations, can focus attention on neglected issues and create a community of concern. At Copenhagen, however, these opportunities were severely crowded by a Palestinian-led assault on Israel.

The flavor was conveyed by the voting on an amendment — one irrelevant and harmful to the purposes of the conference — to produce "political assistance," among other services, to Palestinian women "in consultation with the PLO." The Soviet delegate shouted "da" for the Ukrainian delegate. When the Pakistani woman, confused, voted on the other side, the assembly howled with laughter and she switched. Third World delegates exulted as the tally mounted. Once the vote was over, delegates apologized for their votes, some Western delegates — who mostly abstained — to the Arabs, and nonaligned delegates to the West.

To the U.S. delegation, which had worked

hard on the "plan for action" and finally had to vote against it, and to the Carter administration, which has labored both for peace in the Mideast and for common ground in the Third World, the political pollution was a severe disappointment. It should deepen misgivings about the value of these forums. Certainly, it should stir second thoughts about the wisdom of supporting politicization, as the U.S. chairman, White House aide Sarah Weddington, did in singling out apartheid's effects on "non-white women in South Africa and Namibia." When the United States hops on one political bandwagon at an ostensibly nonpolitical conference, it is poorly placed to protest when another comes roaring along.

Israelis claim that they made West Bank women among the first in the Arab world to get the vote, that infant mortality has been pushed below the level of any Arab country, that the number of Palestinian girls in school has doubled, etc. Palestinians observe that women have developed a keen political consciousness in the struggle against Israel. No doubt they are both right. Back in Copenhagen, meanwhile, the truly ominous new threat to the global movement for equality of women, in Ayatollah Khomeini's Iran, appears to have gone unremarked.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Return to Chemical Weapons?

Without benefit of public discussion, the United States is on the verge of breaking a 10-year moratorium on the production of chemical weapons. The particular weapons involved — a new type known as "binary" — would make the actual use of chemical weapons more likely than before.

Binary chemical warheads consist of two canisters containing substances that individually are safe. When the shell is fired or the bomb dropped, a barrier between the two compartments ruptures. The two substances mix during flight, forming a new lethal chemical. Binaries therefore remove most of the disadvantages of chemical weapons to the user: They are much easier and safer to manufacture, store, handle, transport and eventually dispose of than ordinary chemical warheads.

The Army has been trying for years to begin building a binary production plant. But repeated budget requests were defeated by lopsided margins in Congress. As a further precaution, in 1975 Congress went so far as to prohibit the future use of funds for pro-

duction of lethal binary weapons unless the president first had explicitly certified that this was essential to the national security.

This year, without debate, the House has passed an appropriations bill containing funds to start building the production plant. The House Armed Services Committee merely noted that "insofar as the committee is concerned," the 1975 prohibition "does not apply to the development of a production facility." Although the Senate has not yet acted on its military bills, informal polls of the likely conferees suggest that the senators will probably support the House position. If they do, production of chemical weapons could be resumed without a single legislator's having had to cast a recorded vote.

Congress is sliding casually toward a very important decision. It owes its constituents a great deal more before taking such an action. The arguments for and against taking this step need to be made — out loud and in public.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 5, 1905

NEW YORK — Russia's senior delegate to the peace conference, Sergei Witte, is the most popular man in New York. The press has not tired of singing his praises, and wherever he has been seen and recognized in the streets, his presence has been the signal for cheers. One of the most touching incidents connected with the Russian envoy's sojourn in New York was his visit paid yesterday to New York's ghetto in the East Side, where most of the poor Russians live. His automobile was driven slowly through the narrow crowded streets. Boys and young men ran after cheering, while bearded patriarchs along the route uncovered and stood with bowed heads.

Fifty Years Ago

August 5, 1930

BERLIN — Siegfried Wagner, only son of Richard Wagner, and through his mother, Cosima Wagner, grandson of Franz Liszt, died of heart disease at Bayreuth today, aged 61. He had conducted the Bayreuth Festivals since the death of his father, and the strain of rehearsals this year affected his heart. Educated as an architect, Siegfried soon followed in his father's footsteps and turned to music. He was the author of a dozen operas, as well as of symphonic music. After the war, he devoted himself entirely to the Bayreuth Festival. Wagner's widow being precluded from that task by old age, Siegfried Wagner is survived by his English wife, Winifred, and four children.

Letters

Plugging Leaks

The revelations of Hoddling Carter 3d "Brezinski Said to Spur Anti-Leak Steps" (HIT, July 21) may constitute the most inspiring media event since the moral enlightenment of John Dean, or even the spiritual rebirth of Charles Colson.

Carter, a former State Department public relations man, has decided to break a painful three-week silence to dispute the dangerous, widely held view that President Carter's national security advisor is an easy-going, laughy sort of guy who loves to shoot the breeze with newsmen.

In a startling series of revelations, the former Foggy Bottom spokes-

man forthrightly states that Brezinski is a fanatic on security questions, and that he hates colleagues who reveal state secrets to reporters — so much so, in fact, that he convinced President Carter to request "no leak" affidavits from some distinguished civil servants, among them former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and, just imagine, Hoddling Carter 3d.

Mr. Carter, who refused to sign his affidavit, is to be congratulated for his selfless act in coming forward at this time, between two political conventions in a presidential election year, in order to lay bare administration paranoia.

WILLIAM HAVEMORE.
Rome.

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Lowly Courgette Marks The Making of a Chef

By Vicky Elliott

NICE (IHT) — If anyone happens to be watching another film on Napoleon, they might hear Jacques Maximin in mind for the title role. He is small, sallow, straight-nosed and determined — and it doesn't look as if he needs much sleep.

Considered by many to be the finest chef of his generation, Maximin has already won a few cam-paigns. At 32, he has gone far quickly, and superlatives seem to suit him.

Last year he was named a *Meilleur Ouvrier de France* — a distinction that has also gone to such top-ranking chefs as Jean Troisgros, Paul Bocuse and Alain Chapel. Paul Bocuse and Maximin gave him their *Tre d'Or*, an award for their monthly guide for the best restaurant in a town they have visited.

Maximin has been adjunct to two of the brightest chefs on the Côte d'Azur, and now he is his own master at the restaurant of Nice's grand old Hotel Negresco. But he isn't stopped yet.

"I'm driven by my profession," he said, describing it with as much affection as a mistress.

There are three kinds of chefs: the creators, the adapters and the imitators. "A meal at the Restaurant Chantecler makes it quite clear which class he is in."

Dose of imagination

The waiters float it all in on silver platters. A chunk of Scottish salmon, as among tiny vegetables, is sliced and served with delicate fans and served with chunky sea salt. Lobster is a sauce of fluted grolles. The ribbed flesh of *chapon*, a Mediterranean fish, on a bed of ceps. Tiny steaks of *lapereau* (young rabbit) in translucent wine sauce. And for dessert, slivers of apple, lightly crowned under a veil of meringue, with a flower of white peaches dotted with white strawberries.

Nouvelle enough, perhaps, for urban tastes, but with a sizable dose of imagination thrown in for food measure. "It's very difficult to do anything really new, you know," he said, watching his assistant of young assistants in the kitchen. "You don't create anything by throwing thyme into a sauce one day and green pepper into the next."

A patissier by training, Maximin rates desserts "as a hobby." One his more extravagant recipes is an ice cream of crystallized asparagus tips. "People laughed at it," he says, "until I told them it was a recipe of the 1920s, created by rospier Montagne."

Maximin does take credit, though, for the transformation of a particularly Provencal delicacy, *l'aperçut de fêve*, the pea croutons, that grow on young zucchini, are smothered in butter and fried in traditional Provencal cooks. Maximin makes the petals into a fat pouch plumped out with a creamy purée of courgettes that is poked in olive oil with basil. The courgette to which they are attached is sliced into slivers, bathed in truffles. "Unique in the world," Maximin said.



Jacques Maximin

Hotels Scrimping At the Savoy

LONDON (AP) — The 91-year-old Savoy Hotel, epitome of elegance and home away from home for globetrotting princes and movie stars, has fallen afoot of the recession.

The hotel facing the River Thames has asked the Westminster Council, the local planning authority, for permission to convert 84 of its 314 rooms, along with 20 sitting rooms and a number of bathrooms, for office use.

The rooms slated for conversion face the Strand, a busy thoroughfare off Trafalgar Square. The rooms were originally built as residential apartments in the early 1900s.

"They're not our best rooms," said hotel spokeswoman Judith Dagworthy. "The best ones are in the original part of the hotel overlooking the river. The whole scheme is a contingency plan."

Like other major London hotels, the Savoy is facing rapidly rising costs. Last year, its taxable profits tumbled from \$2.61 million to \$1.2 million.

The number of U.S. tourists has dropped by 10 percent in recent months, mainly because the recession is biting deeply in the United States and the value of the dollar has been declining abroad.

The British Tourist Authority says visitors increasingly are seeking small, bed-and-breakfast hotels because they cannot afford establishments such as the Savoy, where a double room costs upwards of \$150 a night.

High-Flying Hit 'Airplane!' Puts Filmmakers in Clouds

By Aljean Harmetz

LOS ANGELES (NYT) — Jerry Zucker is holding a corkscrew and staring at the bottle of beer that the corkscrew has been sent to open. It is a measure of his current importance, he says with mock seriousness, that Paramount has sent him a tool for champagne.

In Hollywood, success brings instant benefits. "Airplane!" — written and directed by Jerry Zucker, his brother David, and his boyhood friend Jim Abrahams — opened July 2. The next day, they found they had meetings scheduled with 17 executives and producers, several of whom had turned down "Airplane!" once or twice.

During its first two weeks, "Airplane!" sold more than \$16 million in tickets in the United States. The high-spirited parody of disaster movies, which cost a mere \$3.5 million and is less than 90 minutes long, has been extravagantly praised by the critics. The core of nearly every review has been relief and giddy pleasure at a movie that is short, inexpensive and funny — "a remedy for the bloated self-importance" of most of the summer movies, according to Janet Maslin, a New York Times movie critic.

Will success spoil the three young men from Milwaukee whose first shows were performed with teddy bears on the steps leading down to the Zucker's living room?

"We'll keep our next movie below \$30 million," said David Zucker, 32.

"We could work for the next 10 years on \$30 million," his 30-year-old brother added.

The final embellishment of the thought belongs to Abrahams, 36. "We'll keep our whole careers under \$30 million."



"Airplane!" advertising logo.

Despite the delicious nonsense and slapdash quality of "Airplane!" the movie was not improvised but carefully crafted during five years. The script was revised 30 times. "In the first draft, we had one good joke per page," David Zucker said. "In rewrites, there would be four jokes per page, and jokes at the low end were weeded out."

"Every time we thought we were at the end," Jerry Zucker added, "we'd go home, read the script, come back, and one of us would say, 'This thing seemed great a month ago, but it isn't working now.'"

"Entertainers not Filmmakers"

The three men — who are collectively referred to by everyone at Paramount as "the boys" — referred to themselves as "entertainers, not filmmakers."

While Jerry Zucker was still attending the University of Wisconsin — the other two had already graduated — they rented space in the back of a Madison, Wis., bookstore and created "Kentucky Fried Theater," a mixture of live and videotape skits that they wrote and acted in. The show was successful enough for them to bring "Kentucky Fried Theater" to Hollywood in 1972.

"We had a theater for five years," Jerry Zucker said, "we like to make people laugh. We desire to elicit a response from the audience, not to create incredible visual stunts."

"We can't be purchased by the gallon," Abrahams added.

The genesis of "Airplane!" was "Zero Hour," a 1957 Dana Andrews-Linda Darnell movie — which they inadvertently videotaped — about an airliner placed in jeopardy when the pilot gets food poisoning. "We were doing spoofs on commercials for 'Kentucky Fried Theater,'" Jerry said, "and when we left the VCR on overnight to tape late-night commercials, we picked up 'Zero Hour.' Not surprisingly for men who add to one another's thoughts like children building block towers, all three saw the possibilities of satirizing 'Zero Hour.' Nobody else did."

They put their first "Airplane!" script aside and spent \$35,000 on a 10-minute, 35-millimeter film of four vignettes that they hoped would be the basis of "Kentucky Fried Movie." "Kentucky Fried Movie," which they wrote but did not direct, was financed by the United Artists Theater Circuit. It cost \$700,000 and has grossed \$20 million.

"They said, 'How can you do a comedy with no comedians?'" David Zucker said. "They told us to get Dom DeLuise, Harvey Korman, Bill Murray, Chevy Chase. Our concept was that straight actors would be a lot funnier. We actually wrote the script with Robert Stack in mind. In 1974, we called Stack's agent and told him we would like Robert Stack to be in our movie. He said, 'Is it a go project?' We said, 'What's a go project?' He told us to call back when we had our financing."

They called back five years later, after they had won their fight with Paramount about not casting comedians. "Luckily," Abrahams said, "we found ourselves making 'Airplane!' at the same time Paramount was also making 'Star Trek' — a \$3-million budget versus a \$45-million budget, and they divided their concern accordingly."

As to their plans after 17 meetings with executives who want to "make a deal" for their next movie, Abrahams lowers his voice to a whisper. Actually, he says, "Airplane!" is the second movie in the third trilogy of our airport movies. Our next one will be "The 747 Strikes Back."



Jim Abrahams (left), Jerry Zucker, David Zucker take off.

Pop Music

Albums From Dylan, Stones, Sinatra

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS (IHT) — As we all should know by now, Bob Dylan has been born again. "Saved" (CBS) is a collection of slick, pleasant commercials for the new master. Like a painter with a demanding patron, Dylan asks: "What can I do for you?"

Or perhaps it's more like listening to a businessman discuss his business. Though some businesses are interesting and some businessmen good rappers, we have come to expect more than one level from Dylan, certainly more than commercials.

This is far from the early, raw, impelling, street-poet Dylan. But while the perspective may be shallower, his technique has grown prodigiously. As improbable as this once seemed, Dylan has become more interesting as musician than as poet. His sounds are richer, his expression more varied, the setting behind him infinitely more sophisticated than when he began — is it possible? — 19 years ago.

Refreshing as it may be to hear rock that deals with a love other than romantic, "Saved" rises only occasionally above the syrupy condescension of lines like, "When he rose from the dead did they believe?" (We are led to believe that Bishop Bob believes, you better believe.) As its best, the album transmits a contagious, if packaged, joy. For example, a slow blues double-timed by the rhythm section while a female choir sings "Wanna let go but I can't let go no moah" swings very hard indeed in a style that might be described as Malibu-gospel. But the moments of genius we have come to expect from Dylan are neither frequent, nor momentous, enough.

and western, disco and new wave elements into their low-down funky rock without engendering serious reactionary backlash. This is co-opting co-opting itself.

These sounds are institutions. We rely on them. We are relieved to hear that they have not changed. They help us touch base in a world where "life just goes on and on" (Getting harder and harder), and the fact that the words are mixed way down, making them almost impossible to understand, is also a relief.

The Stones have always liked to bury words behind thick electronic screens; only the rhythm and musical content count. In a world that has come to mistrust language, the Stones' disrespect for words has long been one of their most contemporary facets. No interpretation necessary, baby, just lay back and groove. There are no lyrics printed on the jacket to help us. We must listen carefully, several times, and even then only snatch some through: "Money... gutter... I'm so hot for her... madness... sadness... is there nothing I can say and nothing I can do?"

If Dylan has packaged salvation, the Stones have tied a bright ribbon around doom. When Mick Jagger's falsetto assures us, "I'll come to your emotional rescue," we might think that with a savior like that, who needs demons? But it's okay, folks, it's just make believe to keep you from thinking. Look what happened to Dylan when he thought too much.

Frank Sinatra's three-record set "Trilogy" (Warner Brothers) is divided into past, present and future. The future is an elaborate, over-produced, name-dropping (Dino, Frank, etc.) end credit to the film of his life. It is hard to imagine what possessed the man to go to so much trouble and expense to record such elaborate corn, pretension and gibberish. But two-for-three is not a bad average.

"The Fast" swells with sweet trombones, gushing strings, glockenspiel and imitation Harry James trumpet solos behind Sinatra, huskier now, a bit rough around the edges, retreating "I Had the Craziest Dream," "But Not For Me," "All of You," "Street of Dreams" and other such Broadway soap. He lays all his hoary hipness on top of the charm and innocence of that old story to make one last take, the best of them.

"The Present" picks up material like Billy Joel's "Just the Way You Are," Presley's "Love Me Tender" and George Harrison's "Something" with the stance of a "real man" showing off in front of these young upstarts. It's all a bit overblown and macho, but there is so much emotion, so much musicality, so much sensitivity from someone who has spent most of his recent life dealing in power and money, that we are reassured. Music is a healer. We grant all his assumptions. We are seduced.

Archaeology

The Crypt of Notre Dame

By Lynne Terry

PARIS, Aug. 4 (IHT) — The skeleton of a nun, sharply protruding through the remains of a medieval cathedral, was just the beginning. Archaeologists working in the ancient crypt of Notre Dame discovered that she had friends — in all, 21 bony ladies were found imbedded beneath Paris' most famous church.

Tomorrow, after 15 years of excavation, research and bureaucratic delays, the crypt of Notre Dame, a veritable quarry of Parisian history, opens to the public. In a concentrated display 380 feet long, visitors will be invited to take a kaleidoscopic glimpse into the first 17 centuries of Parisian development — from the early occupation of the Ile de la Cite during the Roman Empire to the reign of Louis XIV.

The crypt is time-lapped sand castles compressed over the centuries. A 3rd century rampart blends into a 4th century mansion, equipped with a central heating system and saunas. Medieval wells and 17th century cellars highlight labyrinthine walls from the Merovingian period. And the original quays along the Seine, found in the eastern portion of the crypt, support segments from the earliest Hotel-Dieu, Paris' first hospital.

Romans — was originally a sort of no-man's-land. Fortified and surrounded by the Seine, the Ile de la Cite was well protected against barbaric intruders. Now, almost 18 centuries later, the Ile de la Cite is rarely without visitors strolling through the square of Notre Dame.

After 1968, the site was left in limbo until Queen Sofia of Spain asked to see the remains during her 1977 visit to Paris. It was her interest in the site that finally prompted the museum project, costing the city of Paris almost \$625,000. The museum will include plaques and models to enhance visitors' understanding of the remains.

The crypt is open Tuesday through Sunday from 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and 2 to 7 p.m. Tickets 1 franc for those between 7 and 18, 3.50 francs for people between 18 and 25 years and 7 francs for those older.

Then came the odyssey of trying to make "Airplane!" They had agreed not to sell it unless they could direct it themselves. Some studios refused. Some, like American International Pictures, agreed but, in return, wanted total creative control.

A great deal of the humor in "Airplane!" comes from four leaping, heroic B-movie stars — Peter Graves, Leslie Nielsen, Robert Stack and Lloyd Bridges — playing, respectively and with utter earnestness, the food-poisoned pilot with an odd sexual proclivity, an absurdly reassuring doctor, an airline troubleshooter who rips off his dark glasses to reveal another pair underneath, and the glue-sniffing head of airport operations.

With the exception of Robert Reine at Avco Embassy, who desperately wanted to make "Airplane!" but was unable to get his parent corporation to agree, executives interested in the project wanted to cast it with comedians.

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International Restaurant Guide

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Bell System

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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| High | Low | Div. | Yld. | P/E | 100s. | High | Low | Close | Chg. | P/E | 100s. | High | Low | Close | Chg. | P/E | 100s. |

(Continued on Page 10)

U.S. Commodity Prices

U.S. Community Press

| 12 Month | High | Low | Div | Yld | P/E | 100s | High | Low | Prev |
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| 247 | 247 | 247 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 |
| 248 | 248 | 248 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 |
| 249 | 249 | 249 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 |
| 250 | 250 | 250 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 |
| 251 | 251 | 251 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 |
| 252 | 252 | 252 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 |
| 253 | 253 | 253 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 |
| 254 | 254 | 254 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 |
| 255 | 255 | 255 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 |
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| 257 | 257 | 257 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 |
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| 271 | 271 | 271 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 |
| 272 | 272 | 272 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 |
| 273 | 273 | 273 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 |
| 274 | 274 | 274 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 |
| 275 | 275 | 275 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 |
| 276 | 276 | 276 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 |
| 277 | 277 | 277 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 | 1914 |
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